

ELS

English Language Studies

YDS İNGİLİZCE YABANCI DİL SINAVI 8

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ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS

INTRODUCTION

Bir ismi tanımlayan sözcüğe sıfat (adjective) denir: a **pretty** girl **rainy** weather, **hardworking** students, a **difficult** question, etc.

Zarf (adverb) ise öncelikle bir fiili tanımlayan sözcüktür: speak **fluently**, walk **slowly**, cook **well**, play **badly**, etc.

Bir zarf bir sıfatı ya da başka bir zarfı da niteleyebilir: **very** hot weather, an **extremely** difficult question, **very** fluently, **unusually** quickly, etc.

Zarflar genellikle sıfatın sonuna "-ly" ekinin getirilmesiyle oluşur: *serious/seriously, bad/badly, extreme/extremely, etc.* Ancak, sıfat ve zarf biçimi aynı olan sözcükler de vardır: *fast, hard, late, early, etc.*

Sonu "-ly" ile biten her sözcük zarf olmayabilir. *Friendly, lovely, elderly* gibi sözcükler, sonu "-ly" ile bittiği halde sıfattır: *an elderly woman, a lovely day, a friendly voice, etc.*

Sıfat ve zarfın cümle içindeki görevi, kullanımları ve çeşitli sıfat ve zarf yapıları, bu sayımızın konusunu oluşturmaktadır. Şimdi bunları inceleyelim.

1- ADJECTIVES

1-1 Sıfat, bir sıfat tamlamasında (adjective + a noun), ismin önünde yer alır ve sayılabilir tekil isimlerle tamlamanın başında **a/an** kullanılır. Eğer sıfat sayılamayan bir ismi (*water, weather, work, etc.*) ya da sayılabilir çoğul bir ismi (*days, girls, students, etc.*) tanımlıyorsa **a/an** kullanılmaz.

He is **a good cook**.
She has **a round face**.
This is **hard work**.
I don't like to swim in **cold water**.
Those are **nice shoes**.
Our neighbours are really **friendly people**.

Sıfatlar yaygın olarak **be, become** ve **get** fiilleri ile kullanılır. **Seem, appear, look, feel, taste, smell** ve **sound** gibi duyu fiilleriyle de sıfat kullanılır. Çünkü bu fiiller bir eylem bildirmezler. Bir nesnenin durumunu ifade etmemizi sağlarlar.

be+adjective:

She **was** rather **plump** last year, but now she **is slim**.
The wages **are** rather **low**.

become/get+adjective:

She **got/became happy** when she learnt that she had passed the exam.
I'll **get/become angry** if she doesn't invite me.

seem/appear/look+adjective:

You **look/seem/appear tired**. Did you work hard in the office?
She **looks/seems/appears pale**. Is something wrong with her?

Seem ve **appear**'dan sonra **to be + adjective** de kullanabiliriz. **Look**'dan sonra **to + infinitive** gelmez.

Don't try to speak to her. She **seems/appears to be angry**.
He **seemed/appeared to be ill**.

feel + adjective:

I **felt sad** when I got the bad news.
Do you still **feel tired**? (=Are you still tired?)

taste + adjective:

The dinner **tasted delicious**. (=The dinner was delicious.)
This soup **tastes awful**. (=This soup is awful.)

smell + adjective:

The room **smells awful**. (= There is an awful smell in the room.)
The rose **smells nice**. (= The rose has a nice smell.)

sound + adjective:

Gördüğümüz bir durumu ifade ederken **look/seem/appear** kullanılır. Duyduğumuz bir durumu ifade ederken ise **sound** kullanılır.

The music **sounds** a bit **loud**.
I talked to her on the phone. She **sounded** ill.
The teacher in the next classroom **sounds** rather angry.

Look, feel, taste, smell ve **sound**, "like" ile birlikte kullanılırsa, devamında bir isim gelir.

Look like + a noun (resemble), benzetmek anlamındadır.

She **looks like** (resembles) her mother.
That man **looks like** a plainclothes detective.

Feel like + a noun, "--- gibi hissetmek, --- gibi durmak" anlamını verir.

She still **feels like** a child. (Kendini hala bir çocuk gibi hissediyor.)
This material **feels like** wool. (Bu kumaş yün gibi duruyor.)

Taste like + a noun, "tadı --- ya benziyor" anlamındadır.

I didn't like the wine at the feast. It **tasted like** vinegar.
This coffee **tastes like** hot water. Did you forget to put coffee in it?

Smell like + a noun, "--- gibi kokuyor" anlamındadır.

I didn't like the smell of the perfume. It **smelt like** soap.

Sound like + a noun, "(kulağa) --- gibi geliyor" anlamını verir.

We heard a loud noise in the middle of the night. It **sounded like** a car crash.

Look, taste ve **smell** eylem bildiriyorsa zarf kullanılır.

She looked **angry**. ("angry", "She"yi tanımlıyor.)
She looked at me **angrily**. ("angrily", "looked" fiilini tanımlıyor.)

The soup tasted **delicious**. ("delicious", "The soup" ismini tanımlıyor.)
She tasted the soup **suspiciously**. ("suspiciously", "taste" eyleminin nasıl yapıldığını ifade ediyor.)

The flowers smelt **wonderful**. ("wonderful", "the flowers" ismini tanımlıyor.)
She smelt the flowers **happily**. ("happily", "smell" eylemini tanımlıyor.)

Turn (turn out) ve **grow** fiillerinden sonra bir nesnenin durumundaki değışikliğı ifade etmek için sıfat kullanabiliriz.

Her hair has **turned grey** now. (has become grey)
The day started sunny, but later it **turned out wet**.
Everybody had considered her to be guilty, but she **turned out** (to be) **innocent**. (proved innocent)

We began to walk home when it **grew dark**. (became/got dark)

My father **grows angry** if I go home late. (gets/becomes angry)

Turn ve **grow** fiilleri eylem bildiriyorsa, zarf kullanılır.

Children grow **quickly**.
The car turned round the corner **fast**.
She turned the pages of the book **quickly**, looking for some information.

Keep ve **remain** fiilleri de, bir nesnenin durumunu ifade ederken sıfatlarla kullanılabilen fiillerdir.

Although I shouted at her, she **remained silent**.
Nothing remains **unchanged**.
Although things were going badly, he **kept calm**.
Keep quiet, please. I can't concentrate on my work.

1-2 THE ORDER OF THE ADJECTIVES

Bazen bir ismi birden fazla sıfatla tanımlayabiliriz. Bu durumda sıfatları belli bir düzene göre sıralamamız gerekir. Bu konuda çeşitli kullanımlar bulunmasına rağmen, dilde yerleşmiş biçimiyle en yaygın kullanılan dizim şöyledir:

- a) size (*big, large, small, tall, short, long, etc.*)
- b) age (*young, old, etc.*)
- c) shape (*round, square, fat, slim, etc.*)
- d) colour (*white, black, green, etc.*)
- e) material (*plastic, cotton, wooden, woollen, etc.*)
- f) origin (*French, Russian, Turkish, etc.*)

a **small round** table
a **new woollen** sweater
an **old wooden** house
an **expensive Swiss** watch
a **tall thin** man
a **tall young** man

Eğer bu sıfatların dışında, *beautiful, nice, lovely, fine* gibi duygularımızı ifade eden sıfatlar varsa, bunlar sıralamanın en başında yer alır.

a lovely small wooden house
a nice old Turkish song
a clever little boy
an intelligent young Russian scientist

Pretty, bir başka sıfatın önünde yer alıyorsa ve aralarında virgül yoksa, "*çok, oldukça*" (quite, very) anlamına gelir.

Their daughter is a pretty tall girl. (quite/very tall girl)

Eğer pretty "*hoş, güzel*" anlamındaysa iki sıfat arasında virgül kullanılır.

Their daughter is a pretty, tall girl/a tall, pretty girl.

Sıfatların bu dizimi, bir sıfat tamlaması içerisinde önemlidir. Eğer sıfatları, tanımladıkları isimden sonra kullanıyorsak, bu sıra o kadar önemli değildir ve iki sıfat arasında **"and"** kullanmak gerekir.

İstanbul is **big and noisy**.
İstanbul is **big, noisy and crowded**.
She is **tall and thin**.
Their son is **clever and obedient**.

Eğer bu sıfatlar, aynı nesnenin birbiriyle çelişen yönlerini tanımlıyorsa, arada **"but"** kullanmamız gerekir.

İstanbul is **nice but polluted**.
Their son is **clever but disobedient**.
She is very **pretty but a little short**.

1-3 PRESENT AND PAST PARTICIPLES AS ADJECTIVES

Present ve past participle, bir fiil kökünden türeyip cümle içinde sıfat görevinde bulunan sözcüklerdir: **running water**, **an exciting story**, **stolen money**, **baked potato**, etc.

Present participle, fiil köküne **"-ing"** takısının eklenmesiyle oluşturulur: **developing countries**, **an increasing demand**, **a tiring job**, **a moving car**, etc.

Past participle, düzenli fiillere **"-ed"** eklenerek, düzensiz fiillerin ise üçüncü halini kullanarak elde edilir: **a damaged car**, **excited children**, **grilled chops**, **an unseen hand**, **a half-eaten apple**, **the recently found solution**, etc.

- a) Bir ismin **"-ing"** li bir sıfatla mı yoksa **"-ed"** li bir sıfatla mı tanımlanacağı öncelikle o ismin **etkileyen (active)** ya da **etkilenen (passive)** taraf olmasına bağlıdır. Eğer tanımladığımız isim, o eylemin olmasına neden oluyorsa yani etkiliyorsa, o ismi **"-ing"** li bir sıfatla tanımlayabiliriz. Eğer tanımladığımız isim o eylemden etkileniyorsa, onu **"-ed"** li bir sıfatla tanımlayabiliriz.

His job **bore**s him. ("bore" cümlelerin yüklemidir.)
His job is **boring**. ("sıkma" eylemine neden olan, yani etkileyen taraf "his job"dur.)
Onun işi sıkıcıdır.

He is **bored** with his job. ("bored" "he" yi yani "sıkma" eyleminden etkilenen tarafı tanımlıyor.)
O işinden sıkılıyor.

Science-fiction films **interest** her a lot.
She finds **science-fiction films interesting**.
She is **interested** in science-fiction films.

The explanation **confused** her.
The **explanation** was **confusing**.
She was **confused** by the explanation.

Her attitude **astonished** us.
Her attitude was **astonishing**.
We were **astonished** by her attitude.

Bu şekilde yaygın olarak kullanılan sıfatlar şunlardır:

Verb	Present Participle	Past Participle
admire	admiring	admired
amaze	amazing	amazed
amuse	amusing	amused
annoy	annoying	annoyed
astonish	astonishing	astonished
bewilder	bewildering	bewildered
bore	boring	bored
charm	charming	charmed
confuse	confusing	confused
depress	depressing	depressed
disappoint	disappointing	disappointed
discourage	discouraging	discouraged
disgust	disgusting	disgusted
embarrass	embarrassing	embarrassed
encourage	encouraging	encouraged
excite	exciting	excited
exhaust	exhausting	exhausted
fascinate	fascinating	fascinated
frighten	frightening	frightened
frustrate	frustrating	frustrated
horrify	horrifying	horrified
interest	interesting	interested
irritate	irritating	irritated
please	pleasing	pleased
satisfy	satisfying	satisfied
shock	shocking	shocked
startle	startling	startled
stimulate	stimulating	stimulated
surprise	surprising	surprised
terrify	terrifying	terrified
tire (out)	tiring	tired
thrill	thrilling	thrilled
worry	worrying	worried

- b) Bir ismin, "-ing" li ya da "-ed" li bir sıfatla tanımlanması eylemin, devam etmekte olan bir eylem mi yoksa tamamlanmış bir eylem mi olduğuna da bağlıdır.

Turkey is among the **developing** countries. ("develop" eylemi devam ediyor.)
Türkiye **gelişmekte olan** ülkeler arasındadır.

The U.S.A. England and Germany are among the **developed** countries.
Amerika, İngiltere ve Almanya **gelişmiş** ülkeler arasındadır.

I need some **boiled** water to make coffee.
Kahve yapmak için **kaynamış** suya ihtiyacım var.

You should put macaroni into **boiling** water.
Makarnayı **kaynayan (kaynamakta olan)** suya atmalısın.

The plumber will come tomorrow to repair the **leaking** pipe. He will also repair the **dripping** tap in the kitchen. (sızıntı yapan boru, damlatan musluk)

You should rinse the dishes thoroughly in **running** water. (..... akan su)
My cousin played for the **winning** team. (... kazanan takım)

"-ing" li ve "-ed" li sıfatların en yaygın kullanımı active-passive noktasında yoğunlaşır.

The hurricane **damaged** a large area.

Because of the **damaging hurricane**, a lot of people are homeless now. (hasara neden olan "hurricane", active)

Many people will have to live in tents until the **damaged houses** are repaired. (hasar gören "the houses", passive)

They stole a large sum of money from the bank last week, and the **stolen money** hasn't been found yet (çalınan para...)

She broke her leg in the accident, and the **broken leg** is in plaster now. (kırık bacak...)

Last night, the storm blew down several trees, and the road is blocked now by the **fallen trees**. (yıkılmış ağaçlar.)

I very much like to watch the **falling snowflakes**. (düşen kar taneleri)

EXERCISE 1 : Choose the correct one.

- 1- My son finds cold beans in tomato sauce
A) disgusted B) disgusting
- 2- Gary found the experience of being robbed so that he never travelled on trains late at night again.
A) frightened B) frightening
- 3- The trainee nurses were by the work carried out in the specialist baby unit.
A) fascinated B) fascinating
- 4- I need someone who is good with computers to help me as the instruction manual is
A) bewildered B) bewildering
- 5- This cartoon is supposed to be, but I can't laugh at it at all.
A) amused B) amusing
- 6- After we had managed to move everything from the old house to the new one, all of us were
A) exhausted B) exhausting
- 7- Keith has been driving around in a car for weeks. I wonder whether he ever intends to repair it.
A) damaged B) damaging
- 8- There is nothing quite as as water-skiing.
A) thrilled B) thrilling
- 9- Sandra felt really when she tripped over something and fell to the floor spilling her drink all over her new gown at the party.
A) embarrassing B) embarrassed
- 10- I find Neil's continuous humming a very habit.
A) annoyed B) annoying

- 11- The poor girl was when her brothers and father had been killed by the rebels.
A) terrified B) terrifying
- 12- I am about my new job, but I'm also very nervous.
A) excited B) exciting
- 13- The workers thought that the director's speech about the new procedures being better for everyone was
A) unconvinced B) unconvincing
- 14- When we reached the dancing hall through a dim passage, the disco lights were
A) dazzled B) dazzling
- 15- The whole community was when three generations of the same family were lost at sea.
A) stunned B) stunning
- 16- Reports of mass murders in Kosovo were
A) horrified B) horrifying
- 17- The lounge was decorated with balloons and tinsel, and the table was laid with a full buffet, so Isobel was that her friends could have arranged all this without her knowing.
A) amazed B) amazing
- 18- Seeing lions and tigers in the wild will be a experience for all of us.
A) fascinating B) fascinated
- 19- It is a statistic that 47% of the children in young offenders institutes come from state children's homes.
A) surprised B) surprising
- 20- I would be if my husband cared what colour curtains I bought for the living room.
A) surprised B) surprising

2- ADVERBS

Genel olarak zarflar kendi aralarında çeşitli gruplara ayrılırlar. Bu grupları şöyle sıralayabiliriz.

- a) Manner : *slowly, gently, carefully, frankly, bravely, etc.*
- b) Place : *here, there, up, down, near, etc.*
- c) Time : *now, yesterday, tomorrow, still, yet, etc.*
- d) Frequency : *always, never, frequently, once, twice, etc.*
- e) Sentence : *actually, really, evidently, obviously, definitely, etc.*
- f) Degree : *very, quite, rather, fairly, hardly, scarcely, etc.*
- g) Focusing : *just, only, simply, even, also, etc.*

Bu bölümde daha çok üzerinde duracağımız zarflar, durum bildiren (*adverbs of manner*), derece bildiren (*adverbs of degree*), cümleyi niteleyen (*sentence adverbs*) ve vurgulama yapan (*focusing adverbs*) zarflardır.

2-1 FORMING ADVERBS WITH - LY

Pek çok durum ve derece zarfı, sıfatın sonuna "-ly" eklenmesiyle oluşur.

cold	-	coldly	whole	-	wholly	heavy	-	heavily
quick	-	quickly	true	-	truly	happy	-	happily
wise	-	wisely	full	-	fully	shy	-	shyly

I don't know why, but she spoke to me **coldly**.
 You should treat people **gently**.
 We had to eat our lunch **quickly**.
 This morning, I left home **hurriedly**.

Bazı sıfatların sonu **-ly** ile biter: *cowardly, friendly, likely, lovely, elderly, lively, lonely, silly, ugly*. Bu sözcükleri tek başına zarf olarak kullanamayız. Eğer, bunlardan birini zarf görevinde kullanmamız gerekiyorsa, **in a lovely voice, in a friendly manner, in a cowardly way** gibi bir phrase (sözcük grubu) kullanabiliriz.

He is a **cowardly** person. (adjective)
 He acted **in a cowardly way**. (adverbial phrase)

İkinci cümledeki "*cowardly*", "*way*" sözcüğünü tanımladığı için yine bir sıfattır. Ancak "*in a cowardly way*" bir bütün olarak "*act*" eylemini tanımladığı için bir zarftır.

Our neighbours are very **friendly** people. (adjective)
 Our neighbours welcomed us **in a friendly way**. (adverbial phrase)

She has a **lovely** voice. (adjective)
 She spoke to me **in a lovely voice**. (adverbial phrase)

2-2 USE OF ADVERBS

Zarflar, öncelikle, bir eylemin nasıl yapıldığını ifade eden sözcüklerdir. Yani, yükleme "**How?**" sorusunu sordüğümüzda yanıt alabileceğimiz sözcüklerdir.

He is a **careful** driver. (adjective)
 He drives the car **carefully**.
 ("How does he drive?" "Carefully.")

She is a **successful** singer.
 She sings **successfully**.

Her action was **deliberate**.
 She acted **deliberately**.

Their visit was **unexpected**.
 They came **unexpectedly**.

Zarflar, bir sıfatın ya da bir başka zarfın derecesini arttırmak ya da azaltmak için de kullanılırlar.

Adverb + adjective:

It is **cold** today.
 It is **extremely cold** today.

Her mother is **ill**.
 Her mother is **seriously ill**.

The street was **quiet** yesterday.
 The street was **unusually quiet** yesterday.

Adverb + adverb:

He drove the car **carelessly**.
 He drove the car **unbelievably carelessly**.

She did her homework **quickly**.
 She did her homework **incredibly quickly**.

At the party last night, he behaved **foolishly**.
 At the party last night, he behaved **terribly foolishly**.

Preposition + a noun yapısını kullanarak bazı zarfların taşıdığı anlamları ifade edebiliriz.

She left home **in a hurry/hurriedly**. I broke your window **by accident/accidentally**.
He drove the car **with great care/very carefully**. She looked at me **with sorrow/sorrowfully**.

2-3 IRREGULAR ADVERBS

a) **Good / well**: **Good** bir sıfattır ve zarf biçimi **well** dir.

My mother is a **good** cook. She cooks **well**.
Her English is very **good**. She speaks English **well**.

Well, birinin "sağlığı iyi" anlamında kullanılıyorsa bir sıfattır. "*How are you?*" sorusuna "*I'm very good.*" biçiminde yanıt veremeyiz. Çünkü bu yanıt, "Ben çok iyi biriyim." anlamına gelir. Oysa "*How*?" sorusu, insanlara ilişkin sorulduğunda, kişinin sağlığı hakkında bilgi ister.

How are you today? - I'm very **well**, thanks.

Eğer bir insanın nasıl biri olduğunu sormak istersek "*What is he like?*" sorusunu sorarız ve bu soruya yanıt verirken **good** sözünü kullanabiliriz.

- What is your new boss like? - I think he is a **good** person.
- What is your father like? - He is a **good** father.

Bir nesnenin nasıl olduğunu sorarken "*How is it?*" ya da "*What is it like?*" sorularını kullanabiliriz. Ancak bu sorulara yanıt verirken "*iyi*" demek istiyorsak **good** sözünü kullanmalıyız. (**Well**, sadece canlıların sağlık durumunu ifade ederken sıfat olarak kullanılır.)

- What is your new job like? / How is your new job?
- I'm not sure yet, but I think it is **good**.

- How is your new house?
- Oh, it is very **good**.

Well, past participle ile çok sık kullanılan bir zarftır: *well-known, well-organized, well-dressed, well-educated, etc.*

Everybody at the party last night was very **well-dressed**.
Haven't you heard of him? He is quite a **well-known** author.

Past participle ile **badly** 'yi de kullanabiliriz.

Everything went wrong on our holiday. It was **badly-planned**.
The car was not worth repairing. It was **badly-damaged**.

b) **Fast, hard, late** ve **early**, sıfat ve zarf biçimi aynı olan sözcüklerdir.

He is a fast runner. (adj.)	He is a hard worker. (adj.)
He runs fast . (adv.)	He works hard . (adv.)
She travels to work on an early train. (adj.)	I'll go on a late train (adj.)
The train came early . (adv.)	I arrived home late . (adv.)

"Geç" anlamındaki **late** ile **lately** birbirinden farklı sözcüklerdir. **Lately, recently** ile aynı anlamdadır ve "*son zamanlarda, son günlerde*" demektir.

- Have you been to the cinema **lately / recently**?
- I haven't done any shopping **lately / recently**.

Hard, "çok, yoğun" anlamındaysa sıfat ve zarf biçimi aynıdır. **Hard** sıfat olarak "zor" anlamında da kullanılır.

The exam was very **hard**. (=very difficult)

This is **hard** work. I can't do it. (adj.)

Although I worked **hard**, I couldn't finish the work. (adv.)

c) **Hardly**: **Hardly**, "hard" in zarf biçimi değildir. Başka bir anlama sahip bir zarftır.

Hardly = almost not

Hardly'nin bir anlamı "hemen hemen hiç, neredeyse hiç" demektir. Olumlu cümle yapısıyla kullanılır. Ancak anlamı olumsuzdur.

I can't tell you much about her, because I **hardly** know her. (= I almost don't know her. = I know her very little. = Onu neredeyse hiç tanımıyorum. = Onu çok az tanıyorum.)

I didn't feel good yesterday, so I **hardly** studied. (= I studied very little.)

Hardly = only with great difficulty

Hardly'nin bir anlamı da "güçlükle" demektir. Bu anlamda **hardly**, **can** ve **could** ile çok sık kullanılır.

Her voice is very soft. I **can hardly** hear her. (I can hear her only with great difficulty = Onu güçlükle duyabiliyorum.)

I had a terrible headache yesterday. I **could hardly** listen to the lesson. (I could only listen to the lesson with great difficulty = Dersi güçlükle dinleyebildim.)

Hardly ever = almost never

Hardly ever, sıklık bildiren bir zarf olarak "hemen hemen hiç, çok seyrek" anlamında kullanılır.

He doesn't like reading. He **hardly ever / almost never** reads a book.
Hemen hemen hiç kitap okumaz.

I **can hardly ever / almost never** watch TV these days.
Bugünlerde neredeyse hiç televizyon izleyemiyorum.

Hardly any = almost no, very little

Hardly any, miktar belirtirken kullanılır. Bu anlamda **hardly**, cümle içinde iki yerde kullanılabilir.

I **hardly** have **any** money./I have **hardly any** money.

(I have **almost no** money = Neredeyse hiç param yok. / Çok az param var.)

She feels lonely. She **hardly** has **any** friends./She has **hardly any** friends.
(She has **almost no / very few** friends = Hemen hemen hiç arkadaşı yok.)

Hardly'yi **anyone**, **anything**, **anywhere** gibi sözcüklerle de kullanabiliriz.

I **hardly** bought **anything**./I bought **hardly anything**.
(I bought **almost nothing**.)

I **hardly** knew **anyone** at the party./I knew **hardly anyone** at the party.
(I knew **almost no one** at the party.)

I **can hardly** go **anywhere** these days./I can go **hardly anywhere** these days.
(I can go **almost nowhere** these days.)

EXERCISE 2 : Choose the correct answer in parentheses.

- 1- (Selfish/Selfishly) people seem to have (good/well) paid jobs in modern corporations.
- 2- It was (kind/kindly) of you to offer to help me move house, especially as I have several (heavy/heavily) items.
- 3- Simon had (kind/kindly) offered to help me move house, which meant we moved everything (quick/quickly).
- 4- Judy was a housewife who was (bored/boring) with doing the same chores day after day, so she appreciated the chance to take part in the (new/newly) neighbourhood scheme.
- 5- I've spent the whole day doing (bored/boring) housework, so I think I'll take a (quick/quickly) break.
- 6- I felt sorry for the (heavy/heavily) burdened refugees as they (weary/wearily) walked across the border.
- 7- The girls skipped (merry/merrily) across the (new/newly) cut grass.
- 8- 'The Emperor of the Sun' was a (huge/hugely) production including thousands of 'bit-part' actors. It was also an (incredible/incredibly) long film.
- 9- The play was (huge/hugely) successful and ran (continual/continually) for seven years.
- 10- She was (usual/usually) (correct/correctly) about whether a candidate would complete their fire fighter training or not.
- 11- She didn't answer the bonus question (correct/correctly), and therefore, she didn't win the (grand/grandly) prize.
- 12- When Geoff took me to the college dance in his dad's car, he rather (grand/grandly) opened the car door for me and I (ungraceful/ungracefully) climbed out in my (large/largely) evening dress.
- 13- Young artists (general/generally) use a variety of drawing and painting materials before specialising. Their decision of which material to use is (large/largely) based on (personal/personally) preference.
- 14- I haven't (personal/personally) inspected the area, but the (general/generally) opinion of the management is that it is an (ideal/ideally) location.
- 15- It is (hard/hardly) to choose between the two candidates for the position as they are both (ideal/ideally) suited for the work.
- 16- He (sure/surely) noticed that the lock was (complete/completely) (broken/breaking).
- 17- I'm (fair/fairly) (certain/certainly) that this is a (complete/completely) set, but you are welcome to check.
- 18- The (National/Nationally) Youth Orchestra is struggling to find young cellists, so schools are (active/actively) encouraging students to take up the instrument by providing cellos.
- 19- I would (ready/readily) have allowed you to use my office if I had been asked (proper/properly).
- 20- Your dinner is (ready/readily). Be (careful/carefully) though, as the plates are (real/really) hot.
- 21- I don't know why you can't wear your (casual/casually) clothes to church. It (simple/simply) hasn't been tried, I think.

- 22- Laser eye treatment is a (*simple/simply*) procedure. After a person has undergone treatment, wearing glasses is no longer (*necessary/necessarily*).
- 23- Suffering from diabetes does not (*necessary/necessarily*) mean needing insulin or tablets. Sometimes diabetes can be (*effective/effectively*) treated by diet alone.
- 24- Sending young offenders on (*basic/basically*) army training, as is done in Texas, is (*apparent/apparently*) very (*effective/effectively*) because less than twenty-five percent re-offend.
- 25- He is a (*basic/basically*) (*good/well*) man, but he can't resist being (*cheeky/cheekily*) to his boss.
- 26- I was (*reliable/reliably*) informed that this car has only had one (*previous/previously*) owner.
- 27- Sonia is (*extraordinary/extraordinarily*) (*beautiful/beautifully*), isn't she?
- 28- Don't worry! The others seem to arrive (*late/lately*) too.
- 29- Wayne has been feeling (*frustrated/frustrating*) (*late/lately*) at work as none of his suggestions have been accepted.
- 30- I think she (*deliberate/deliberately*) didn't mention the announcement to me in an attempt to make me appear (*stupid/stupidly*).
- 31- I'm afraid this isn't an (*ordinary/ordinarily*) puncture. Someone (*deliberate/deliberately*) slashed a hole in this tyre.
- 32- Because of her hearing problem, my grandmother can only hear if you speak (*loud/loudly*) and (*slow/slowly*).
- 33- You'll find the solicitor's (*immediate/immediately*) behind the new cinema.
- 34- Even with today's (*advanced/advancing*) technology, a welder's job is still (*dangerous/dangerously*).
- 35- Mrs Johnston has come to collect her mother's possessions. Please deal with her (*prompt/promptly*) but (*considerate/considerately*).
- 36- If things go according to plan, (*short/shortly*), we will have the facilities to treat ten patients (*simultaneous/simultaneously*).
- 37- It's (*amazed/amazing*) how (*easy/easily*) we raised such an (*immense/immensely*) sum of money in such a (*short/shortly*) length of time.
- 38- You took an (*incredible/incredibly*) risk yourself going back up the mountain to search for the (*missed/missing*) climbers. Speaking (*personal/personally*), I'm not sure I could have done the same.
- 39- Although she thought the cabinets were (*wonderful/wonderfully*), she was (*shocked/shocking*) by the (*high/highly*) price.
- 40- Handle the solvent (*careful/carefully*) as it is (*high/highly*) flammable and shouldn't be kept (*dangerous/dangerously*) (*close/closely*) to the workshop.
- 41- How long do you think is a (*reasonable/reasonably*) period of time before we should expect some (*positive/positively*) results from the Training Coordinator?
- 42- When can we (*reasonable/reasonably*) expect our results to (*measurable/measurably*) improve?
- 43- We are (*serious/seriously*) behind our planned schedule and will have to make some (*swift/swiftly*) changes.
- 44- I hope Sam's influenza isn't (*serious/seriously*). It is a (*real/really*) shame this happened just as he was starting his new job.
- 45- Will's flat has been (*special/specially*) adapted due to his (*partial/partially*) blindness. For example, the lights are noise-activated.

2-4 POSITION OF ADVERBS IN A SENTENCE

Durum bildiren zarflar, yüklemiden sonra gelir. Eğer yüklemiden nesnesi varsa, zarf nesneden sonra yer alır.

She spoke **quietly**.
He waited **hopefully**.

She read the book **carefully**.
She left the country **secretly**.

Verb + preposition + object durumunda zarf, iki yerde bulunabilir.

She listened to me **carefully**. / She listened **carefully** to me.

Eğer nesne birden fazla sözcükten oluşuyorsa, zarf preposition'dan önce ya da yüklemiden önce kullanılır.

She listened **carefully** to the delegates from various countries.
She **carefully** listened to the delegates from various countries.

Yan cümlesi olan ya da gerund - infinitive bulunan cümlelerde, zarfın hangi eylemi nitelediğine dikkat etmek gerekir.

I tried **hard** to make her study. ("hard", "try" eylemini tanımlıyor.)
I tried to make her study **hard**. ("hard", "study"yi tanımlıyor.)

I know **very well** that she can knit. ("very well", "know" eylemini tanımlıyor.)
I know that she can knit **very well**. ("very well", "knit" eylemini tanımlıyor.)

2-5 ADVERBS OF DEGREE

Derece bildiren zarflar, bir fiili, sıfatı ya da zarfı tanımlayabilirler. Bu zarfların görevi, tanımladığı fiilin, sıfatın ya da zarfın sahip olduğu değeri azaltmak ya da çoğaltmaktır.

I **really** enjoyed the meal.
This book is **rather** boring.

I find archeology **quite** interesting.
He **barely** avoided hitting the child.

The questions on the test were **extremely** difficult.
He was driving **very** fast.

Commonly used Adverbs of Degree

- | |
|---|
| <p>a) <i>absolutely, completely, entirely, fully, thoroughly, perfectly, totally, decidedly, certainly, positively, really, deeply, enormously, greatly, highly, utterly, extremely, exceedingly, excessively, tremendously, increasingly, awfully, badly, terribly, pretty, bitterly, incredibly, unbelievably, surprisingly, intensely, strongly, extraordinarily, exceptionally, reasonably, remarkably, considerably, comparatively, relatively, seriously, slightly, significantly, unusually, etc.</i></p> <p>b) <i>too, enough, very, just, well, indeed, for, much, a lot, lots, so, quite, rather, fairly, a bit, a little, barely, hardly, little, scarcely, almost, nearly, practically, virtually</i></p> |
|---|

a) Sonu **-ly** ile biten pek çok zarf, derecelendirme yapmak için kullanılabilir.

He won the football pools again. He is **incredibly** lucky.
Everything is **surprisingly** cheap at this market.
I was **deeply** hurt by his remarks.
Some of our traditions are **utterly** peculiar to foreigners.
I **greatly** appreciate your helping me.
I **certainly** don't want to come with you.
The bike is becoming **increasingly** popular in Turkey.
Everybody was **very** elegant at the party, but she was **exceptionally** elegant.
The children are behaving **unusually** well today.
The students are **remarkably** quiet today.
I haven't **fully** understood what you meant.
It's **bitterly** cold outside.

Bu grupta **awfully**, **terribly** ve **badly** "very, very much" anlamında kullanılır.

I'm **terribly** sorry. (= very sorry)
He was **awfully/terribly** upset by the news.

Badly, *want* ve *need* fiilleriyle çok sık kullanılır.

I **badly** need a holiday for a few days.
She **badly** wants to have her own car.
I need some money **badly**. (or I **badly** need some money.)

Pretty, bu kullanımıyla **rather** ve **quite** ile aynı anlamdadır ve "oldukça" demektir.

We had a camping holiday, and it was **pretty** tiring.
They are working **pretty** hard these days.

b) **Too**, **enough**, **very**, **very much** and **much**

Too, bir sıfatı ya da zarfı niteleyebilir.

It's **too** hot today. (too+adj.)
You are eating **too** quickly. (too+adv.)

Too bir fiili tek başına asla niteleyemeyiz. Ancak **too much** biçiminde kullanılırsa, fiili niteleyebiliriz.

You are working **too much**.
He smokes **too much**.

Too bir ismi nitelerken, ismin sayılabilir ya da sayılamaz olduğunu dikkate almalıyız. Sayılabilir çoğul isimlerle **too many/too few**, sayılamaz isimlerle ise **too much/too little** kullanabiliriz.

I can't talk to you now. I have **too little time**.
I don't want to drive now. There is **too much traffic** at this hour.
She has **too few friends**, so she feels lonely.

Too, başka zarflarla nitelenebilir. Bu zarflar şunlardır; **far**, **rather**, **much**, **a bit**, **a little**.

This skirt is **a little too big** for me.
This house is **much too large** for only two people.
It's **rather too dreary** today to go out.
There were far **too many people** at the party.

Enough, bir sıfatı, zarfı, fiili ve ismi niteleyebilir. Enough, sıfat ve zarftan sonra, isimden önce gelir.

This rope isn't **strong enough**. (adj + enough)
I drove **carefully enough**. (adv. + enough)

We can go out for dinner. I have **enough money**. (enough + uncountable noun)
We can't invite so many people. We don't have **enough chairs**. (enough + countable plural noun)

Stop working now. You have **worked enough** for today. (verb + enough)

Very, bir sıfatı ya da zarfı tanımlayabilir.

Everything is **very** expensive these days. (very + adj.)
Slow down, please. You are driving **very** fast. (very + adv.)

Very bir fiili tanımlarken **very much** biçiminde kullanılır.

I like swimming **very much**./I **very much** like swimming.

Much ve **very much**. *appreciate, admire, regret, care, mind, enjoy, like, dislike, hope, fear* gibi derecesini ifade edebileceğimiz fiillerle kullanılır.

Much daha çok olumsuz cümlede ve soruda kullanılır. Olumlu cümlede kullanımı çok kısıtlıdır.

I don't like football **much**.
He used to drink a lot but he doesn't drink **much** nowadays.
She doesn't **much** care to be in crowded places.
I **much** regret my foolish remarks.
I **much** appreciate what you have done.

Very much daha çok olumlu cümlede kullanılır ve normalde yeri fiilden; varsa, nesneden sonradır. Ancak, fiilden önce de gelebilir.

I **very much** enjoy being with friends./I enjoy being with friends **very much**.
She **very much** wants to buy a car./She wants to buy a car **very much**.

Very much olumsuz cümlede kullanıldığında cümlelerin sonunda yer alması tercih edilir.

I don't like football **very much**.
I don't approve of her course of conduct **very much**.

Barely, hardly, little, scarcely

Bu zarflar daima olumlu cümlede kullanılırlar ancak cümleye verdikleri anlam olumsuzdur.

Most of the people at the reception were strangers to me.
I **barely/hardly/scarcely** knew anybody there. (I knew very few people there.)
Hemen hemen hiç kimseyi/neredeyse hiç kimseyi tanıımıyordum.
He **barely/hardly/scarcely** avoided the accident. (but he did.)
Kazayı güçlükle/güç bela önleyebildi.

Little, think, imagine, expect, realise gibi düşünmeye ilişkin fiilleri niteleyebilir.

I **little** know what he has been doing since he left.
I **little** expect him to pass the exam.

Almost, nearly, practically, virtually

Bu zarflar, "hemen hemen, neredeyse" anlamındadır. Niteledikleri fiilin önünde yer alırlar.

I **almost/nearly/practically** hit the child. (But I didn't.)
Çocuğa neredeyse çarpıyordum.
She **almost/nearly/practically** dropped the tray. (But she didn't)
Tepsiyi neredeyse düşürüyordu.
The questions on the test were really difficult.
I **almost/nearly/practically/virtually** did nothing. (But I did something.)
Neredeyse/hemen hemen hiçbir şey yapmadım.

Virtually, diğer üçünden daha güçlü bir anlama sahiptir ve "gerçekten" anlamına da gelir.

The defeat of our team was **virtually** a disaster. (But it wasn't a real disaster.)
Bizim takımın yenilmesi gerçekten bir felaketti.
She spent a lot of money on decorating her house, but it looks like **virtually** nothing.
Evi gerçekten hiçbir şeye benzemiyor.

Barely/hardly ve **scarcely**'nin cümleye verdiği anlam ile **almost/nearly** ve **practically**'nin verdiği anlama dikkat ediniz.

"I **barely/hardly/scarcely** passed the exam." cümlesi "Sınavı güçlükle/güçbela geçebildim. Ancak bir geçer not alabildim." anlamını verir. Ama güçlükle de olsa "pass" eylemi gerçekleşmiştir. Yani kişi sınavı geçmiştir.

"I **almost/nearly/practically** passed the exam." cümlesi ise "Sınavı neredeyse geçiyordum. Geçmeme ramak kalmıştı." anlamını verir. Oysa "pass" eylemi gerçekleşmemiştir. Yani kişi sınavdan kalmıştır.

Fairly, quite, rather

Fairly, quite ve **rather**, bir sıfat ya da zarfı niteleyebilir.

Rather, "considerably" ile aynı anlama sahiptir ve "oldukça, bir hayli" demektir. **Rather** daha çok *expensive, late, poor, ugly, sadly, unwisely, etc.* gibi olumsuz bir özelliği ifade eden sıfat ya da zarfları nitelemek için kullanılır.

It's **rather** cold today.
She behaved **rather** foolishly last night.
She was **rather** tense, so I advised her to take a few days off.

Fairly, daha çok olumlu bir özellik ifade eden sıfat ya da zarflarla kullanılır.

She is **fairly** tall. (not very tall, moderately)
It's **fairly** warm today. (not hot, not cold)
I'm **fairly** tolerant with my son.

Quite, iki anlama sahip bir zarftır. Birinci anlamı "fairly" ile aynıdır ve "oldukça" demektir. **Quite** da **fairly** gibi, daha çok olumlu bir özellik ifade eden sıfat ya da zarflarla kullanılır.

It's **quite** warm today. Let's have a walk.
I try to be **quite** understanding to him.
She managed to settle the row **quite** cleverly.

Quite, "tamlik, bütünlük" ifade eden *empty, full, ready, sure, wrong, right, unique, alone, etc.* gibi sıfatlarla ya da *incredible, unexpected, amazing, extraordinary, horrible, superb, marvellous, etc.* gibi çok güçlü anlama sahip sıfatlarla kullanıldığında "**completely**" anlamına gelir.

I'm not **quite** ready. (completely ready)
The suitcase is **quite** empty. (completely empty)
(Valiz tamamen boş.)
You are **quite** right. (completely right)

Quite, bir fiili de niteleyebilir. Eğer nitelediği fiil *enjoy, like, want, wish* gibi derecesini belirtebileceğimiz bir fiil ise "**quite**" in anlamı "oldukça" dır. Ancak *agree, think, understand* gibi bütünlük ifade eden bir fiil ise "**quite**" in buradaki anlamı "completely"dir.

I **quite** liked the film. (Filmi oldukça beğendim.)
We **quite** enjoyed ourselves at the party. (Partide oldukça eğlendik.)

I don't **quite** understand his excuse. (Onun mazeretini tam olarak anlamadım.)
We haven't **quite** finished the book. (Kitabı tam olarak bitirmedik.)
I **quite** agree with him. (Onunla tamamen aynı fikirdeyim.)

Rather da *like, enjoy, dislike, object* gibi fiilleri nitelemek için "oldukça" anlamında kullanılır.

I **rather** object to elementary school students being given too much homework.
She **rather** likes doing housework.

. Sifat tamlamalarında a/an, "fairly"den önce kullanılır.

She is **a** fairly tall girl.
It is **a** fairly interesting story.

A/an, "rather"dan önce ya da sonra gelebilir.

This is **a** rather difficult question/rather **a** difficult question.
This is **a** rather noisy place/rather **a** noisy place.

A/an, "quite" dan sonra gelir.

It was quite **a** nice holiday.
She was quite **an** understanding person.
Our house is quite **a** long way from here.

EXERCISE 3 : Choose the correct answer.

- 1- The success of the operation has improved his chances of making a full recovery.
A) violently B) greatly C) considerably D) virtually E) bitterly
- 2- I thank you all for the applause, but I must say that my success is due to the teamwork of the cast.
A) decidedly B) nearly C) entirely D) perfectly E) fluently
- 3- The car was destroyed in the crash, so it was a miracle that he came out of it alive.
A) totally B) perfectly C) relatively D) slightly E) scarcely
- 4- You look upset — at least, not as cheerful as usual. Is everything all right?
A) awfully B) slightly C) barely D) fully E) bitterly
- 5- Though the condition is generally obvious from childhood, it is common to contract an allergy as an adult.
A) deeply B) severely C) fairly D) highly E) hardly
- 6- She sang beautifully, but she wasn't attractive to impress the judges that she could be a pop star.
A) entirely B) practically C) seriously D) sufficiently E) relatively
- 7- The interpreter doesn't think the Afghan refugee has ever attended school as she can write her own name.
A) unusually B) bitterly C) badly D) intensely E) barely
- 8- I'm glad they refunded my deposit when I changed my mind about the holiday, so I didn't lose any money.
A) deeply B) utterly C) fully D) purely E) rightly
- 9- I bought this fridge freezer cheaply as it is damaged.
A) terribly B) practically C) pretty D) slightly E) remarkably
- 10- Our psychology professor is a/an odd little man, but we all like him a lot.
A) scarcely B) enough C) almost D) barely E) rather

EXERCISE 4 : a) Match each adverb on the left below with its synonym in the box.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1- intentionally | 6- harmoniously |
| 2- rapidly | 7- absolutely |
| 3- approximately | 8- honestly |
| 4- correctly | 9- cruelly |
| 5- exactly | 10- adequately |

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a) accurately | f) totally |
| b) truthfully | g) quickly |
| c) deliberately | h) roughly |
| d) sufficiently | i) precisely |
| e) brutally | j) cordially |

b) Choose the correct answer.

- 1- Lying in court is a criminal offence, so you should answer the questions
A) cordially B) honestly C) brutally D) exactly E) approximately
- 2- The tour group will leave Market Square at 2 p.m. We won't wait for anyone.
A) totally B) adequately C) precisely D) rapidly E) accurately
- 3- The girl's aunt and her boyfriend had treated her, even pouring boiling water on her.
A) totally B) cruelly C) roughly D) absolutely E) sufficiently
- 4- I can't believe teenagers would place planks of wood on the railway tracks. How can they be so pitiless?
A) sufficiently B) accurately C) harmoniously D) intentionally E) correctly
- 5- Because you have answered all the questions, you will be entered into our prize draw.
A) absolutely B) roughly C) brutally D) intentionally E) accurately

EXERCISE 5 : a) Match each adjective on the left below with its opposite in the box.

- 1- eager
- 2- immense
- 3- extensive
- 4- obscure
- 5- idle
- 6- rough
- 7- permanent
- 8- innocent
- 9- hazardous
- 10- abrupt

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a) limited | f) guilty |
| b) gradual | g) safe |
| c) apparent | h) busy |
| d) reluctant | i) calm |
| e) tiny | j) temporary |

b) Choose the correct answer.

- 1- A young man of your age should never be; you should do some kind of work for a living.
A) obscure B) temporary C) idle D) calm E) hazardous
- 2- Beth was to show the staff nurse what she was capable of and volunteered to look after the next patient on the ward.
A) permanent B) eager C) extensive D) abrupt E) idle
- 3- The sea wasn't enough for water-skiing, so we spent the day doing some other activities.
A) immense B) idle C) busy D) eager E) calm
- 4- Before introducing the new procedure, they carried out research, taking every detail into consideration.
A) reluctant B) temporary C) extensive D) apparent E) gradual
- 5- After six months' hard work, the Parkinsons moved out of their caravan and into the home they had built for themselves.
A) permanent B) reluctant C) abrupt D) eager E) apparent

EXERCISE 6 : a) Match each adverb on the left below with its opposite in the box.

- 1- incompetently
- 2- unwisely
- 3- aggressively
- 4- modestly
- 5- privately
- 6- casually
- 7- miserably
- 8- abundantly
- 9- internally
- 10- recklessly
- 11- timidly
- 12- seriously
- 13- deliberately
- 14- hostilely
- 15- randomly

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| a) passively | i) skilfully |
| b) formally | j) boldly |
| c) arrogantly | k) systematically |
| d) externally | l) carefully |
| e) amusingly | m) cheerfully |
| f) cleverly | n) amicably |
| g) accidentally | o) scarcely |
| h) publicly | |

b) Choose the correct answer.

- 1- When James called him a coward, Michael shook his fist at him
A) accidentally B) amicably C) aggressively D) externally E) arrogantly
- 2- No one was surprised that he was involved in a major accident as he was driving so all the time.
A) seriously B) casually C) systematically D) recklessly E) miserably
- 3- What William Cobbett, the English journalist, wrote was often controversial because he attacked whatever he saw to be corrupt or unfair.
A) boldly B) amicably C) modestly D) randomly E) scarcely
- 4- The police officer declared, quite, that he didn't need training as he knew all there was to know about domestic violence.
A) incompetently B) essentially C) amusingly D) miserably E) arrogantly
- 5- The house was beautiful inside, but it needed quite a lot of repairing
A) privately B) internally C) publicly D) randomly E) externally
- 6- The nightingale exists throughout Europe, but it is found most in southern France, Spain and Portugal.
A) essentially B) abundantly C) seriously D) casually E) publicly
- 7- Although they had differing political outlooks, they always discussed current affairs
A) aggressively B) hostilely C) amicably D) internally E) recklessly
- 8- I chose a cotton dress to wear to the picnic and was thoroughly cold by the time we arrived home.
A) unwisely B) timidly C) boldly D) cleverly E) modestly
- 9- Since we are only allowed to attend the conference with five students, we'll have to choose from those who have applied to take part.
A) abundantly B) externally C) randomly D) formally E) essentially
- 10- At the board meeting, the director of the company spoke about the difficult economic conditions and the challenges ahead.
A) seriously B) incompetently C) abundantly D) accidentally E) passively

EXERCISE 7 : Choose the synonym for the word in bold type.

- 1- Her family must be quite **affluent** as they live in a large house with a swimming pool and own a Mercedes.
A) wise B) arrogant C) generous D) wealthy E) tremendous
- 2- Why are you always so **reluctant** to get out of bed? You don't want to be late for school, do you?
A) enthusiastic B) awkward C) inconsiderate D) motivated E) unwilling
- 3- The rice pudding with strawberry jam was extremely **delicious**.
A) soft B) juicy C) tasty D) ripe E) sour
- 4- She was **naive** enough to believe that having twelve beauty sessions would make her look five years younger.
A) sensitive B) credible C) anxious D) gullible E) mature
- 5- She is so **vain** that she never prepares herself for challenges to her ideas.
A) conceited B) modest C) aggressive D) wise E) ordinary
- 6- Many experts believe that the recent floods were **predictable**.
A) unexpected B) foreseeable C) approximate D) thoughtless E) inestimable
- 7- The teacher was unsure whether the telephone threats he received were **real** or they were from schoolboys fooling around.
A) secret B) sure C) definite D) genuine E) fake

- 8- Even with today's high quality equipment, rock-climbing is still **dangerous**.
A) heavy B) secure C) acceptable D) unsafe E) durable
- 9- Their treatment of the villagers was **pitiless**. All the young men were killed and thrown into a mass grave.
A) hopeless B) needless C) faultless D) careless E) merciless
- 10- It is obvious that your son's intelligence is **exceptional** as he stays at the top of the class without too much effort.
A) extraordinary B) voluntary C) necessary D) systematic E) extensive
- 11- The Queen Elizabeth II is an **enormous** cruise ship which takes the rich and famous around the world.
A) charming B) luxurious C) huge D) occasional E) elaborate
- 12- I'm **doubtful** that the government will be able to reduce street crime significantly.
A) sceptical B) curious C) concerned D) hopeful E) upset
- 13- It would be **sensible** to sort through your possessions and give away what you no longer need before you move house.
A) sensitive B) logical C) diplomatic D) possessive E) useless
- 14- Physical fitness is an **essential** requirement for fire fighters.
A) mediocre B) absurd C) fundamental D) occasional E) voluntary
- 15- Is it **definite** that the mayor's wife will attend the function?
A) likely B) probable C) hopeful D) unusual E) certain

EXERCISE 8 : Choose the opposite of the word in bold type.

- 1- We offer a series of special workshops to improve study skills. These are **compulsory**.
A) fortunate B) reluctant C) secretive D) permanent E) optional
- 2- It is important to buy an expensive antique piece from a dependable source to make sure that it is not **fake**.
A) genuine B) valuable C) useful D) certain E) fertile
- 3- Contrary to the others, I found hot air ballooning quite **stressful**.
A) thrilling B) spiteful C) quiet D) enjoyable E) relaxing
- 4- He is usually **miserly**, but he gave the delivery men a five-pound tip.
A) considerate B) sensitive C) stringent D) generous E) wealthy
- 5- Leaving all the board pens and board rubber out was most **thoughtful**.
A) inconsiderate B) forgetful C) reckless D) tasteless E) conceited
- 6- Your report is good, but don't you think the success of the project is **understated**?
A) horrible B) offensive C) enormous D) exaggerated E) insignificant
- 7- Samuel thinks the Loch Ness Monster is **real**, but I don't think so.
A) charming B) spacious C) huge D) creative E) imaginary
- 8- After the recent measures, walking around the park does not seem so **dangerous**.
A) sporty B) secure C) natural D) calming E) violent
- 9- Her extent of knowledge in music is quite **broad**.
A) charming B) barren C) hostile D) narrow E) accurate
- 10- The author is **famous** in most other countries outside Brazil.
A) faultless B) affluent C) genuine D) generous E) unknown
- 11- The workshop on diverse populations during the conference was **valuable** to my work.
A) cautious B) priceless C) useless D) precious E) offensive
- 12- I think the maths teacher is too **lenient** with her students.
A) strict B) passive C) aggressive D) hostile E) harmless

- 13- The heat in that part of Spain in September is **unbearable**.
 A) considerate B) inadequate C) tolerable D) barren E) abundant
- 14- These offices have an ample supply of **natural** light.
 A) creative B) spacious C) sterile D) artificial E) dazzling
- 15- It appears to be Graham's natural demeanour to be **polite** to people.
 A) courteous B) generous C) cheerful D) considerate E) rude

2-6 SENTENCE ADVERBS

Bu zarflar bütün bir cümleyi niteler ve konuşmacının yorumunu, düşüncesini ifade eder.

a) Cümleyi niteleyen zarfların büyük bir bölümü, olasılık derecesini ifade eder. Bunlardan yaygın olarak kullanılanlar şunlardır:

<i>actually</i>	<i>certainly</i>	<i>perhaps</i>
<i>indeed</i>	<i>definitely</i>	<i>possibly</i>
<i>really</i>	<i>clearly</i>	<i>probably</i>
<i>in fact</i>	<i>undoubtedly</i>	
	<i>(doubtless)</i>	<i>presumably</i>
<i>surely</i>	<i>evidently</i>	<i>maybe</i>
	<i>obviously</i>	
	<i>of course</i>	

Bu zarflardan **definitely**, **perhaps**, **maybe** ve **of course** hariç diğerleri, cümlenin başında, ortasında ya da sonunda yer alabilirler.

Mid-position:

Bu zarflar ortada kullanıldığı zaman "**be**" fiilinden sonra gelir.

He is **obviously** innocent.
 They are **probably** at home.

Yardımcı fiil yoksa, yardımcı fiille asıl fiil arasında yer alırlar.

He will **probably** come late tonight.
 He had **obviously** taken the money.

Olumsuz cümlede "**not**"dan önce kullanılırlar. Ancak, öznenen hemen sonra kullanılması daha yaygındır.

He will **probably** not come tomorrow./He **probably** won't come tomorrow.
 He **certainly** can't do the job.

At the beginning or at the end of a sentence:

Certainly he has been working very hard.
 He has been working very hard **certainly**.
Obviously they will raise the prices again.
 They will raise the prices again **obviously**.

Definitely'nin cümlenin başında kullanılması çok enderdir. Daha çok cümlenin ortasında kullanılır.

He was **definitely** at home at that hour
 He is trying to do his best **definitely**.

Perhaps, **of course** ve **maybe**, cümlenin sonunda da kullanılabilmelerine rağmen daha çok cümlenin başında kullanılırlar. Ancak, vurguyu artırmak için ortada kullanılmaları da mümkündür. Bu durumda iki virgül arasında kullanılırlar.

Perhaps he can lend us his car.
 He can lend us his car **perhaps**.

Of course he is capable of doing that.
 He is capable of doing that **of course**.
 He is, **of course**, capable of doing that.

Surely, daha çok cümlelerin başında ya da sonunda kullanılır.

Surely, he was at the demonstration! (I feel almost sure that he was.)

b) Cümleyi niteleyebilen diğer zarflar şunlardır:

admittedly, annoyingly, frankly, fortunately, unfortunately, luckily, unluckily, honestly, personally, naturally, surprisingly, understandably, seriously, rightly, wrongly, etc.

Bu zarflar genelde cümlelerin başında kullanılırlar. Ancak, cümlelerin sonunda kullanılmaları da mümkündür. Genellikle bir virgüle cümlelerin devamından ayrılırlar.

Frankly, he doesn't work hard enough to succeed.
Dürüst olmak gerekirse/Doğruyu söylemek gerekirse, başaracak kadar çok çalışmıyor.

Understandably, he doesn't want to join us.
Anlaşıldığı gibi/Anlaşıldığı üzere/Anlaşılan o ki bize katılmak istemiyor.

Seriously, why don't your parents move to the country? The air is cleaner there.
Cidden/gerçekten, ailen neden taşraya taşınmıyor?

Rightly or wrongly, he decided to quit school and start to work.
Doğru ya da yanlış, okulu bırakıp çalışmaya karar verdi.

Naturally, everybody wants to live in better conditions.
Doğal olarak herkes daha iyi koşullarda yaşamak ister.

2-7 FOCUSING ADVERBS

Bu zarflar, cümlelerin bir ögesini vurgulamak için kullanılır. Cümle içindeki yerleri genelde vurguladıkları isimden hemen öncedir. Bu zarfları şöyle sıralayabiliriz:

only, just, merely, simply, purely, solely, exclusively, exactly, chiefly, mainly, primarily, mostly, especially, particularly, either, too, also, as well, even

Merely, purely ve simply, hemen her zaman vurguladıkları isimden önce gelirler.

I **merely/purely/simply** wanted to warn you. I had no other intention.
Seni sadece uyarmak istedim. Başka bir niyetim yoktu.

Just, only ve even, vurguladıkları isimden hemen önce gelebilirler. Ancak arada kullanılan zarfların (mid-position) kullanıldığı biçimde de yer alabilirler.

I **just/only** want to warn you. (fili vurguladıkları için başka bir yerde kullanılamazlar.) (Seni **sadece** uyarmak istedim.)

I bought **only/just** a sweater. / I **only/just** bought a sweater.
Sadece bir kazak aldım.

I had eaten **only/just** a sandwich. / I had **only/just** eaten a sandwich.
Sadece bir sandviç yemiştım.

She did many things yesterday. She **even** did some shopping. (Alışveriş **bile** yaptı.)

He left without saying anything. He didn't **even** say goodbye.
I bought many things. I **even** bought a pair of jeans. (Bir kot pantolon **bile** aldım.)

Even ve only, özneyi vurguluyorsa, öznenin önce kullanılır.

Only Janette objected to my suggestion. The others accepted.
Sadece Janette benim önerime karşı çıktı.

Even my father burst into tears when we got the news of his death.
Onun ölüm haberini alınca, babam **bile** ağladı.

Too, also, as well ve **either**, hepsi "de, da" anlamını verir.
Either, daima cümle sonunda ve olumsuz cümlede kullanılır.

Father didn't want to go to the cinema. He didn't want us to go **either**.

Too ve **as well** olumlu cümlede ve genellikle cümle sonunda kullanılırlar. Ancak, **too**, özneyi vurgularken ortada da kullanılabilir.

Everybody enjoyed the play. My parents enjoyed it **too/as well**.
I, **too**, had expected him to pass.
Ben **de** onun geçeceğini ummuştum.

Also, ortada kullanılan bir zarftır. Ancak, vurguladığı sözcüğe bağlı olarak cümle içindeki yeri değişebilir.

I met many old school friends at the party. I **also** met some of our teachers.
I **also** had expected him to pass. (Ben **de**)
I had expected **also** him to pass. (Onun **da**)

Vurgulama zarfı olarak **exactly**, daha çok **wh-** soru sözcükleriyle kullanılır.

What **exactly** do you mean? (**Tam** olarak ne demek istiyorsun?)
How **exactly** did the accident happen? (Kaza **tam** olarak nasıl oldu?)

Examples with other focusing adverbs:

I think you are wrong, **especially** on this occasion.
Parents' duty is not **exclusively** to feed their children.
We should deal **primarily** with the housing problem.
I'm afraid I can't support you, **particularly** on this point.
The people at the wedding were **mainly/chiefly** the bride's relatives.
Knowing a foreign language is important **mainly/chiefly** in jobs doing business with foreigners.
We should **primarily** focus on saving the company from bankruptcy in these economic conditions. Then we can consider expansion.

3- ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB STRUCTURES

3-1 TOO AND ENOUGH*

Too + adjective/adverb + to infinitive

Too olumlu cümlede kullanılır. Ancak cümlelerin anlamı olumsuzdur.

I'm **too tired**. I can't go out tonight.
I'm **too tired to go** out tonight.
Bu akşam dışarı çıkamayacak kadar yorgunum.

You are working **too slowly**. You can't finish the report by 5 o'clock.
You are working **too slowly to finish** the report by 5 o'clock.

This problem is **too complicated**. You can't solve it without help.
This problem is **too complicated for you to solve** without help.

Adjective/adverb + enough + to infinitive

She is mature enough. She can decide for herself.
She is **mature enough to decide for herself**.
We are walking **fast enough**. We can catch the train.
We are walking **fast enough to catch** the train.
Trene yetişecek kadar hızlı yürüyoruz.
She isn't **reliable enough**. You can't confide your secret in her.
She isn't **reliable enough for you to confide** your secret in.
Sırrımı ona açabileceğin kadar güvenilir değil.

* **Too** ve **enough** 'lı cümleler hakkında ayrıntılı bilgi için bkz. Sayı:7 Bölüm: 2/9

Enough, sıfat ve zarflardan sonra, isimlerden önce gelir.

We don't have **enough eggs to make** an omelette.
I don't think I'll have **enough time** tomorrow **to visit** them.
Yarın onları ziyaret edecek kadar vaktimin olacağını sanmıyorum.

Enough ve **too** ile eşanlamlı cümleler üretebiliriz.

You are **too tense** to take a healthy decision.
Sağlıklı bir karar veremeyecek kadar gerginsin.

You aren't **calm enough** to take a healthy decision.
Sağlıklı bir karar verecek kadar sakin değilsin.

This dress is **too expensive** for me to buy.
This dress isn't **cheap enough** for me to buy.

Just for Fun

BEFORE BECOMING WORLD FAMOUS

Burt Reynolds describes the day both he and Clint Eastwood were sacked by Universal Studios:
"I was told I couldn't act, and Clint was told he talked too slowly and his Adam's apple was too big. As we were walking to our cars, we were quiet — but then, it's always quiet around Clint. Finally I said, 'You're in trouble, Clint. I can take acting lessons, but you can't get a new Adam's apple.'"

3-2 SO THAT, SUCH THAT

a) **So + adjective/adverb:** *so warm, so beautiful, so expensive, etc.*
so fast, so carefully, so quickly, etc.

Such + a/an + adjective + a singular noun: *such a pretty girl, such a lovely day, such an absurd case, etc.*

Such + adjective + plural noun: *such pretty girls, such happy days, such expensive shoes,*

Such + adjective + uncountable noun: *such awful weather, such difficult vocabulary, such strong coffee, etc.*

So ve **such** niteledikleri sıfatın anlamını kuvvetlendirir. **Such**, sıfat tamlamalarıyla kullanılır. **So**'dan sonra bir zarf da gelebilir.

I liked the meal. It was **so delicious**. (It was really delicious.)
I don't want to read this book. It's **so boring**. (It is really boring.)
She is a good cook. She cooks **such delicious meals**. (really delicious meals)
I like her very much. She is **such a nice person**. (a really nice person)

Such'dan sonra direk bir isim de gelebilir. Bu durumda **such** "böyle, öyle" anlamına gelir.

Some people like money a lot. **Such people** don't like to spend money even for their own needs.
(Böyle insanlar)

b) **So** ve **such**, sıfatın ya da zarfın derecesinin umduğumuzdan az ya da çok olduğunu ifade ederken "**bu kadar, o kadar**" anlamında da kullanılır.

The play was excellent. I hadn't expected it to be **so good**. (Bu kadar iyi olacağını ummamıştım.)

Don't work **so hard**. You'll lose your health. (Bu kadar çok çalışma.)

The exam was really difficult. I hadn't expected it to be **such a difficult exam**. (Bu kadar zor bir sınav olacağını ummamıştım.)

Their house is very large. I didn't know they had **such a large house**. (Bu kadar büyük bir evleri olduğunu bilmiyordum.)

c) **So** ve **such**, süreç, mesafe ve miktar bildiren sözcüklerle şu şekillerde kullanılır.

So long=such a long time

I didn't think the job would take **so long/such a long time**.
İşin bu kadar uzun süreceğini sanmıyordum.

So far=such a long way

I didn't know your house was **so far/such a long way** from your work.
Evinizin işinize bu kadar uzak olduğunu bilmiyordum.

Miktar bildiren sözcüklerle **so** da bir isimle birlikte kullanılır.

With countable nouns:

So many=such a lot of

I have **so many books/ such a lot of books** that I don't know where to put them. (O kadar çok kitabım var ki)

So few=such a few

She has **so few friends/such a few friends** that she feels lonely. (O kadar az arkadaşı var ki...)

With uncountable nouns:

So much=such a lot of

They have **so much furniture/such a lot of furniture** at home.
(Evlerinde o kadar çok mobilya var ki.)

So little=such a little

I can't do shopping with **so little money/such a little money**.
(Bu kadar az parayla alışveriş yapamam.)

d) **So** ve **such** neden-sonuç ilişkisi kurarak iki cümleyi bağlayabilir.

Reason: I was very tired. **Effect:** I went to bed early.

I was **so tired** that I went to bed early.
(O kadar yorgundum ki erkenden yatım.)

Reason: There were a lot of people in the queue.

Effect: I decided not to see the film.

There were **so many people / such a lot of people** in the queue that I decided not to see the film.

It was a hard job. I felt exhausted afterwards.
It was **such a hard job** that I felt exhausted afterwards.

I have a lot of work to do tomorrow. I don't think I'll have time to call you.
I have **such a lot of work / so much work** to do tomorrow that I don't think I'll have time to call you.

Genelde, iki cümle arasında tense uyumu vardır. Ancak, uygun bir geçiş sağlanıyorsa, neden ve sonuç farklı zamanlara ait tense'lerle ifade edilebilir.

He **is** so weak that I **don't think** he **can** carry this bag.
He **was** so weak that I **didn't think** he **could** carry the bag.
(Bu örneklerde neden ve sonuç aynı zamana aittir.)

He **got** so annoyed with me that I **didn't think** he **would** forgive me. ("got annoyed" ve "didn't think", her ikisi de geçmişte gerçekleşmiş eylemler.)
Bana o kadar **kızmıştı** ki beni affedeceğini **ummuyordum**.

He **got** so annoyed with me that I **don't think** he **will** forgive me.
("got annoyed" geçmişte gerçekleşmiş bir eylem. Ancak "don't think he will" present time'a ait.)
Bana o kadar **kızdı** ki beni affedeceğini **sanmıyorum**.

İki cümle arasındaki **"that"** kaldırılabilir. Anlam değişmez.

It's so humid today **that** I find it difficult to breathe.
It's so humid today I find it difficult to breathe.

It's such a lovely blouse **that** I'll certainly buy it.
It's such a lovely blouse I'll certainly buy it.

Just for Fun

KNOWS HIS JOB

A wealthy matron was so proud of a valuable antique vase that she decided to have her bedroom painted the same colour as the vase. Several painters tried to match the shade, but none came close enough to satisfy the eccentric woman.

Eventually, a painter approached, who was confident that he could mix the proper colour. The woman was pleased with the result, and the painter became famous.

Years later, he retired and turned the business over to his son. "Dad," said the son, "there's something I've got to know: How did you get those walls to match that vase so perfectly?"

"Son," the father replied, "I painted the vase."

(from Reader's Digest)

EXERCISE 9 : Combine the two sentences using **so that** or **such that**.

- 1- The behaviour of the manager was aggressive. She quit her job the same day.
The behaviour of the manager
- 2- The theatre is a long way from the car park. We mustn't forget to take our raincoats.
The theatre
- 3- She is an ambitious girl. The other officers don't trust her.
She
- 4- The truck was overloaded. The tyres were rubbing against the body on corners.
The truck
- 5- It was a fancy sports car. Everyone in the village stared at it as it zoomed past.
It

EXERCISE 10 : a) Rewrite the sentences using **such** instead of **so**.

Example: The manager was so arrogant that everybody in the company disliked him.
He was such an arrogant manager that everybody in the company disliked him.

- 1- There were so many deaf inhabitants on Martha's Vineyard, USA, that all the population could use sign language.
There were
- 2- He is so knowledgeable with regard to the local area that he is regularly asked to speak at community meetings.
He is

- 3- They have so much snow in Montreal at present that they can't sweep it away quickly enough.
They have
- 4- That town is so dangerous that journalists and aid agency workers are the only foreign visitors.
That is
- 5- Your make-up is so fantastic that you simply must give me the name of your supplier.
You have

b) Rewrite the sentences using **so** instead of **such**.

- 1- She is such a rude bank cashier that people try to avoid going to her till.
That bank cashier
- 2- It took him such a long time to get around to wallpapering the bathroom that I had forgotten which pattern we had chosen.
It
- 3- The problem is that such a lot of students want to take information technology next term that we might need an extra teacher.
The problem is that
- 4- She is such an unpopular manager that her own staff try to avoid her.
The manager
- 5- It is such a large order that the future of the company is assured.
The order

Just for Fun

KNOWS THE DIFFERENCE

A woman bought some pears at the local supermarket. At the checkout counter, the cashier commented, "Oh, dear, I've charged you for plums instead of pears."
"What is the difference?" the woman asked.
"Well," the cashier said, "plums are smaller and round."

(from Reader's Digest)

3-3 COMPARATIVE FORMS OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

a) Regular Inflection of Adjectives and Adverbs

Sıfatların karşılaştırmalı biçimini elde etmek için "-er" takısı ya da "more" sözcüğü kullanılır. Genellikle bir heceli ya da bazı iki heceli sıfatlar sonuna -er takısı alır.

big-bigger	long-longer	tidy-tidier	pretty-prettier
thin-thinner	short-shorter	happy-happier	dear-dearer
easy-easier	slow-slower	quick-quicker	early-earlier

Sonu -ing, -ed ve -s ile biten sıfatlar, kısa heceli de olsa sonuna -er takısı alamazlar. Bu sıfatların başına "more" getirilir.

tired-more tired	bored-more bored	serious-more serious
tiring-more tiring	boring-more boring	tedious-more tedious

Bazı iki heceli sıfatlar her iki biçimde de kullanılabilir.

simple-simpler/more simple	common-commoner/more common
narrow-narrower/more narrow	friendly-friendlier/more friendly
polite-politer/more polite	handsome-handsomer/more handsome

Çoğu iki ve daha fazla heceli sıfatlar başına "**more**" alır.

modest-more modest	careful-more careful	comfortable-more comfortable
hostile-more hostile	careless-more careless	beautiful-more beautiful
certain-more certain	frequent-more frequent	practical-more practical
content-more content	intelligent-more intelligent	efficient-more efficient

Sonu **-ly** ile biten zarflar başına "**more**" alır.

slowly-more slowly	quickly-more quickly	carefully-more carefully
easily-more easily	cleverly-more cleverly	comfortably-more comfortably

Sonu **-ly** ile bitmeyen **fast, hard, late** zarfları sonuna **-er** takısı alır.

fast-faster	hard-harder	late-later
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Ancak **often** bu kuralın dışındadır ve **more often** biçiminde çekimlenir.

Early ise, sonu **-ly** ile bittiği halde **earlier** biçiminde çekimlenir.

Karşılaştırma yapabilmek için iki öğeye ihtiyacımız vardır. İki insanı, iki nesneyi, iki yeri vs. birbiriyle karşılaştırabiliriz. Karşılaştırılan öğelerden ikincisine geçerken arada "**than**" kullanılır.

Istanbul is **bigger than** Ankara.
Ayşe is **more beautiful than** her sister.
Your house is **larger than** ours. (our house)
Her hair is **longer than** mine. (my hair)
She is **taller than** me.
He is driving **more carefully than** you.
I find basketball **more enjoyable than** volleyball.

Karşılaştırmayı yaparken, her iki nesnenin de tekil ya da her ikisinin de çoğul olması gerekmez. Şu örneği inceleyelim:

Istanbul is **bigger than** all the other cities in Turkey.

Bu örnekte, İstanbul'u Türkiye'nin diğer bütün şehirleriyle karşılaştırdığımız için, yine iki taraf vardır.

Ayşe is **more hardworking than** all my other students.
Ayşe diğer bütün öğrencilerimden daha çalışkandır.

He drives **more carefully than** his brothers.
Some people are **luckier than** others.

Aynı nesnenin farklı zamanlardaki durumunu da karşılaştırabiliriz.

It **is** warmer today than it **was** yesterday.
Bugün hava dün olduğundan (dünkünden) daha sıcak. OR

It **was** cooler yesterday than it **is** today.
Dün hava bugünkünden daha serindi.

I **could** run longer distances when I was younger than I **can** now.
She **works** harder this year than she **did** last year.

Last night, they **treated** us more sincerely than I **had expected**.
(Dün akşam bize, umduğumdan daha samimi davrandılar.)

I **used to go** to the cinema more often when I was at university than I **do** now.

Comparative yapıyı, belirtili bir nesne için kullanıyorsak, önüne "the" gelir.

- Which of those two is your English teacher?
- **The taller** (of them) is my English teacher.
- Of these two apples, can I take **the bigger** one?

Aksi takdirde "the" kullanılmaz.

My English teacher is **taller** than yours.
This apple is **bigger** than that one.

b) Irregular Inflection of Adjectives and Adverbs

Bazı sıfat ve zarfların çekimi, belirtilen kuralların dışındadır.

good (adj.) / well (adv.) = better	much = more
bad (adj.) / badly (adv.) = worse	many = more
far = farther / further	little = less

She is a **better** driver than I thought.
She drove the car **better** than I thought.
He is **better** at mathematics than his sister, but he is **worse** at physics.
He speaks English **worse** than anybody else in the classroom.

Good, **bad** ve **well** sözcüklerini "feel" ve "get" fiilleriyle kullanırken belli kısıtlamalar vardır. "Well" in, sağlığınıza ilişkin konuşurken "iyi" anlamında bir sıfat olduğunu görmüştük.

- How are you today/How do you feel today?
- I am well/I feel well. (not "good")

Eğer, hasta birine "İyileşinceye kadar yatmalısın." demek istiyorsak, **well** ya da onun comparative biçimi **better** kullanabiliriz. (**good** kullanamayız.)

You must stay in bed until you feel **well/better**.

Eğer hasta biri, "Bugün kendimi kötü/daha kötü hissediyorum." demek istiyorsa bunu şöyle ifade edebiliriz.

I feel **worse** today. (not "bad")

"**Feel good/bad**", kişinin ruh halini ifade etmek için kullanılabilir.

I feel **good**. (happy, pleased, etc.)

I feel **bad**. (unhappy, displeased, etc.)

Get fiilinden sonra **good** ve **bad** kullanılmaz. Bunların comparative biçimi **better** ve **worse** kullanılır. "Get well" kullanımı da mümkündür.

She was very ill yesterday, but she is getting **better**.
Your English is getting **better**. (İngilizcen düzeliyor.)
The economic situation is getting **worse**. (Ekonomik durum kötüleşiyor.)
I hope you'll get **well** soon. (Umarım yakında iyileşirsin.)

Nicelik sıfatı olarak **much** ve **many** "more" biçiminde çekimlenir. **Little**'in comparative biçimi "less"dir. **Few** düzenlidir. "**Fewer**" biçiminde çekimlenir.

You have **little** money, but I have **less**. (I have less money than you.)
I have **few** books, but you have **fewer** than me.
There were **fewer** people at the demonstration yesterday than at the previous one. (Dünkü gösteride öncekinden daha az kişi vardı.)

I think you have **more** money than all of us.
I guess **more** people will become unemployed in the days to come.
(Sanırım önümüzdeki günlerde daha çok insan işsiz kalacak.)

Zarf olarak **much** ve **little**'in comparative biçimi yine **more** ve **less**'dir.

I drove the car **more** than you did.
I used to read **more** than I do now.
She thinks very little, but her sister thinks **less**.

"**More**" gibi "**less**"de sıfat ve zarfları nitелеmek için kullanılır.

This bed is **less comfortable** than the one I slept in last night. (Bu yatak, dün akşam yattığım yataktan **daha az** rahat.)

Bu cümleden çıkan sonuç "*yatakların ikisi de rahat, ama bu daha az rahat*"dır. Eğer bu cümleyi "*more uncomfortable*" ile ifade edersek anlam biraz değişir:

This bed is **more uncomfortable** than the one I slept in last night.
(Bu yatak, dün akşam yattığım yataktan daha rahatsız.)

Bu cümleden çıkan sonuç ise "*Yatakların her ikisi de rahatsız ama bu daha rahatsız*"dır.

Both a Mercedes and a BMW are expensive cars, but a BMW is **less expensive** than a Mercedes.

Far iki şekilde comparative yapılır: **farther** ya da **further**. Eğer **far**, "uzak" anlamında kullanılıyorsa comparative biçimi **farther** ya da **further** olabilir.

Your house is **farther/further** from the city centre than ours.

Further'ın bir anlamı da "more" demektir. Bu anlamda *farther* kullanılmaz.

I'll let you know as soon as I get **further** information. (**more** information)

OLDER AND ELDER

İki kişinin ya da iki nesnenin yaşlarını karşılaştırıyorsak "**older**" kullanılır. "*Abla, ağabey, büyük amca vs.*" gibi aile bireylerinden, daha büyük olanını ifade ediyorsak "**elder**" kullanılır. "**Than**" kullanılan cümlelerde **elder** kullanılmaz; çünkü "**than**" karşılaştırma yapar.

My **elder sister** lives in Germany. (Ablam Almanya'da oturuyor.)
Her **elder brother** doesn't allow her to stay out late.
(Ağabeyi, onun geç vakte kadar dışarıda kalmasına izin vermiyor.)

I have two sisters. One is **older** than me, and one is younger.
Are you **older** or **younger** than your brother?

Older "daha eski" anlamında da kullanılır.

Our apartment building is **older** than all the others in our street.
This car seems **older** than the one we tried out yesterday, and I'd prefer to buy the **newer** one.

c) İki nesneyi karşılaştırırken bazı zarflarla karşılaştırmanın derecesini azaltabilir ya da çoğaltabiliriz. Karşılaştırmalı bir sıfat ya da zarfı niteleyebilecek zarflar şunlardır: **far, much, a little, even, hardly, scarcely, almost, nearly, any, rather**. (*quite* ve *fairly*, comparative yapılarla kullanılmaz.)

Ankara is a big city, but İstanbul is **much/a lot/far** bigger than Ankara. (İstanbul Ankara'dan **çok** daha büyük.)

This exam is **a bit/a little** more difficult than the previous one.
(Bu sınav öncekinden **biraz** daha zor.)

You said her handwriting was better than yours, but it isn't **any better**.
(..... ama **hiç de** daha iyi değil.)

Last night, I went to bed **rather earlier** than usual.
(Dün akşam, her zamankinden **oldukça** erken yattım.)

- d) Bir durumun sürekli değiştiğini vurgulamak için comparative adjective ya da adverb çift kullanılabilir: **more and more, faster and faster, better and better, more and more expensive**, etc. Örneklerde görüldüğü gibi, **-er** takısı olan sıfatların kendisi çift söylenir. Çok hecelilerde ise **more** yinelenir.

Everything is getting **more and more expensive**.
Her şey gittikçe pahalılaşıyor.

It's becoming **more and more important** to know a foreign language. (=It's becoming increasingly important to....)
Yabancı dil bilmek gittikçe daha çok önem kazanıyor.

More and more students are taking the university exam.
Gittikçe daha çok öğrenci üniversite sınavına giriyor.

It's becoming **harder and harder** to find a job.
They began to work **more and more slowly**.

- e) Karşılaştırmalı yapıyı, iki durumun birbirine bağlı olarak değiştiğini ifade etmek için de kullanabiliriz.

The harder you work, **the more** successful you will be.
Ne kadar çok çalışırsan o kadar başarılı olursun.

The less you eat, **the more** quickly you'll lose weight.
Ne kadar az yersen o kadar çabuk kilo verirsin.

The more you earn, **the more** you can spend.
Ne kadar çok kazanırsan o kadar çok harcayabilirsin.

The harder the job became, **the less** interested I was.
İş zorlaştıkça ilgim azaldı.

The more he talked, **the more** annoyed I became.
O konuştukça öfkem arttı.

Bu cümlelerdeki anlamı "**as**" kullanarak da verebiliriz.

As I grew older, I became **more interested** in music.
The older I grew, **the more interested** I became in music.
Büyüdükçe müziğe olan ilgim arttı.

As I waited there for him to come, I got **more and more impatient**.
The longer I waited there for him to come, **the more impatient** I got.

EXERCISE 11: Complete the sentences using the comparative forms of the adjectives or adverbs given in parentheses.

- 1- The new measures would have been if the staff had been trained properly. (*effective*)
- 2- It is to buy a house than to rent if you can afford it. (*good*)
- 3- The English football team performed in the World Cup than they had in the European Cup. (*well*)

- 4- I was driving too fast around the bend in the road at Sutton Maddocks and had to struggle to keep my car on the road. From now on, I will be much driving around bends, of course. (*slow*)
- 5- During his speech, he spoke a little than normal so that everyone would understand him clearly. (*slowly*)
- 6- If you buy a £5 ticket, you will be from the ice-rink than with a £10 ticket. (*far*)
- 7- I can tell you a customer's name and address from their account number right away, but if you need details, such as a credit history, you will need to give me time. (*far/much*)
- 8- The floods in 2000 were than the ones in 1998. (*bad*)
- 9- I'm getting behind with my work, so I'll have to start working much in order to catch up. (*hard*)
- 10- The judge thought both solutions would work, but that the Blue team's solution had been designed. (*cleverly*)
- 11- Both boys are doing well at school, but academically, Simon is than Mark. (*clever*)
- 12- I would prefer to spend money on entertainment and on maintenance. (*much/little*)
- 13- It is a real scandal. I believe the television star behaved than he claims to have done. (*badly*)
- 14- Because she is in her present job than she was in her previous one, she socialises with her colleagues. (*happy/often*)
- 15- Because of the recent Anthrax scares, all the post at the office building is being checked than usual. (*carefully*)

EXERCISE 12 : Circle the correct one.

- 1- When running a race, she starts (*good/well*) and finishes even (*better/well*). She is a natural athlete.
- 2- The church was built in the 14th century and some of the stone features are 200 years (*older/elder*) than that.
- 3- As her father had died some years before her wedding, her (*old/elder*) brother took his place by her side at the ceremony.
- 4- Could we use the funding (*very effective/more effectively*) if we combined our resources? Do you think that is a (*manageable/manageably*) solution?
- 5- The shelves were (*harder/hardly*) to put up than Tom had thought because we had (*harder/hardly*) started when we found out that the lounge wall was solid concrete.
- 6- Tommy lives much (*closer/closely*) to work than me and only has a (*short/shortly*) trip to work.
- 7- Oliver's temperature is (*higher/highly*) than normal. I hope he hasn't caught the (*higher/highly*) contagious influenza that is going around the office.
- 8- You wouldn't guess that Hakan and Yalçın are (*close/closely*) related. They are first cousins, but they don't look (*similar/similarly*) at all.
- 9- Those slides were (*presumably/more presumably*) included in the presentation to make us feel that our jobs are (*secure/securely*).
- 10- I would have found the Memorial Hall (*easier/more easily*) if the location had been (*clearer/more clearly*) marked on the map.
- 11- I was surprised to hear that she is three years (*elder/older*) than her husband.
- 12- Because there has been a lot of terrorist activity (*later/late*), the country's borders have been (*more secure/more securely*) guarded.
- 13- I'm (*fairly/fairer*) sure that I'll tile the kitchen floor, unless you think wood flooring is (*better/well*).
- 14- Her train arrived in Birmingham (*late/late*) than scheduled, which meant she missed her connecting train and arrived home really (*late/late*).
- 15- His (*elder/old*) brother should have taken over the business, but he wasn't (*responsible/responsibly*) enough.

EXERCISE 13 : Complete the sentences using the "*comparative + and + comparative*" structure with the words in parentheses.

Example: She is becoming more and more nervous as the exam draws nearer.
(nervous)

- 1- Despite increased security in most countries, there appears to be terrorism in the world. (*much*)
- 2- Due to increased security at airports around the world, 'would be' hijackers are being caught. (*many*)
- 3- After Janine left home, she spoke about her lack of respect for her father's political party. (*freely*)
- 4- As their children grew, they had money for luxuries. (*little*)
- 5- As she shouted at her brother, he drove (*recklessly*)
- 6- As the days go by, Neil is getting due to his worsening financial situation. (*stressed*)
- 7- Whenever I phone them, I seem to get an automated reply service. Honestly, their customer service is getting (*bad*)
- 8- It is becoming to fly to foreign holiday resorts. (*risky*)
- 9- He has become since he won some money on the lottery. (*lazy*)
- 10- Supermarket product ranges are getting all the time. (*wide*)

EXERCISE 14 : Rewrite the sentences using "*The + comparative, the + comparative*" structure.

Example: As her son grew more self-confident, she became less worried about him.
The more self-confident her son grew, the less worried she became about him.

- 1- As she becomes more tired, she seems to get more irritated.
.....
- 2- By attending more meetings, you will become more familiar with the way that the government conducts business.
.....
- 3- By planning more, you can use your time more efficiently.
.....
- 4- As she feels more unwell, she becomes more frightened.
.....
- 5- The number of teachers required increases as we get more and more students to enrol in our courses.
.....

Just for Fun

WHY ON THE DEAN'S LIST

When I received my grades from Harvard College, I was delighted that they were higher than I had expected, and I phoned to tell my parents. While I was on the phone with my mother, she shared the news with my 16-year-old brother, whose experiences with school were far different from mine. "Guess what, Jes? Your sister is on the dean's list!" "Wow!" he replied. "How could she get in that much trouble?"

(by Molly Schwartzburg from Reader's Digest)

3-4 COMPARISON WITH AS AS/THE SAME AS/DIFFERENT FROM

a) Sıfat ve zarflarda karşılaştırma yapabileceğimiz diğer bir yapı **as as/so as** kalıbıdır. **As as** kalıbı olumlu cümlede kullanıldığında eşitlik bildirir ve iki **as** arasında sıfatın ya da zarfın yalın hali kullanılır.

as + adjective/adverb + as

Ali is 16 years old. Ayşe is 16 years old too.
Ali is **as old as** Ayşe.

Ali is 1.65 m tall. Ayşe is 1.65 m tall too.
Ali is **as tall as** Ayşe.

Ali is 50 kg. Ayşe is 50 kg.
Ali is **as heavy as** Ayşe.

They are driving at 100 kph. We are driving at 100 kph.
They are driving **as fast as** we are.
(Bizim kadar hızlı sürüyorlar.)

He drives the car carefully. You drive the car carefully.
He drives the car **as carefully as** you.
(Arabayı senin kadar dikkatli kullanıyor.)

Olumlu cümlede, karşılaştırılan öğeler yer değiştirdiğinde cümlelerin anlamı değişmez.

Your house is **as large as** ours. OR Our house is **as large as** yours.
Ali is **as tall as** Ayşe. OR Ayşe is **as tall as** Ali.

As + adjective/adverb + as, olumsuz cümlede kullanıldığında eşitsizlik olduğunu vurgular. Olumsuz cümlede **so + adjective/adverb + as** kalıbını da kullanabiliriz.

Our apartment building has three floors. Your apartment building has six floors.
Our apartment building isn't **as/so high as** yours.

Living in the country isn't **as/so expensive as** living in big cities.
(Kırsal kesimde yaşamak büyük şehirlerde yaşamak kadar pahalı değil.)

He doesn't drive **as/so carefully as** you. (O senin kadar dikkatli sürmüyor.)

Olumsuz cümlede karşılaştırılan öğeler yer değiştirdiğinde cümlelerin anlamı değişir. Bu nedenle, isimleri değiştirdiğimizde kullanılan sıfat ya da zarfı da değiştirmemiz gerekir.

This exam isn't **as/so difficult as** the previous one.
(Bu sınav önceki kadar zor değil.)

The previous exam wasn't **as/so easy as** this one.
(Önceki sınav bunun kadar kolay değildi.)

As as ya da **so as** arasına sıfat ya da zarftan başka sözcükler de girebilir. Karşılaştırılan öğelerden birincisine ait olan sözcükler ikinci **as**'a kadar yazılır. İkinci **as**'den sonra yazılanlar ikinci öğeye aittir.

It isn't **as/so cold today as** it was yesterday.
I'm not **as/so optimistic about the economic situation in Turkey as** you are.
(Türkiye'deki ekonomik durum konusunda senin kadar iyimser değilim.)

She wasn't **as/so self-confident before she found a decent job as** she is now.
(Saygın bir iş bulmadan önce, şimdi olduğu kadar kendine güvenli değildi.)

You don't seem **as/so keen on playing football nowadays as** you were before.

Sıfat tamlamalarında **so/as + adjective + a/an singular noun** kalıbı kullanılabilir. Bu yapı **çoğul isimlerle ve sayılamaz isimlerle kullanılmaz.**

Have you ever seen **as keen a boy as** him?
Hiç onun kadar hevesli bir çocuk gördün mü?

I want to buy just **as big an apartment as** yours.
Aynı seninki kadar büyük bir daire almak istiyorum.

I hadn't expected our team to get **as high a score as** they did.

So/as + adj + a singular noun kalıbı çok fazla kullanılmaz. Bunun yerine **such as** kalıbı tercih edilir. Bu kalıp **tekil, çoğul ve sayılamaz isimlerle kullanılabilir.**

I have never seen **such a beautiful girl as** her.
Hiç onun kadar güzel bir kız görmedim.

I have never drunk **such delicious coffee as** this.
Hiç bunun kadar lezzetli kahve içmedim.

I don't think you can find **such cheap shoes as** these.
Bunlar kadar ucuz ayakkabı bulabileceğini sanmıyorum.

So + adjective/adverb + as to do ve such + adjective + noun + as to do kalıpları "..... yapacak kadar" anlamını verir.

I admit he is rather disrespectful but he is not **so disrespectful as to shout at** his mother.
(Annesine **bağırarak kadar** saygısız değil.)

He is not **such a disrespectful boy as to shout at** his mother.
(Annesine **bağırarak kadar** saygısız bir çocuk değil.)

She isn't **so beautiful as to win** the beauty contest.
(Güzellik yarışmasını kazanacak kadar güzel değil.)

She isn't **such a beautiful girl as to win** the beauty contest.
(Güzellik yarışmasını kazanacak kadar güzel bir kız değil.)

As as kalıbını, **just, nearly, almost** gibi zarflarla niteleyebiliriz.

Her dog is **nearly/almost as clever as** humans.
(Onun köpeği **neredeyse insanlar kadar** akıllı.)

I thought you were considerate but you are **just as rude as** the others.
(Senin düşünceli olduğunu zannetmiştim ama sen de **aynı/tam diğerleri kadar** kabrasın.)

As/so ... as kalıbını miktar sıfatları *many, few, much* ve *little* ile **as/so + many/few/much/little + noun + as** biçiminde kullanabiliriz.

I don't have **as/so many books as** you have.
Benim, seninki kadar çok kitabım yok.

We intend to invite **as few people to the wedding as** possible.
Düğüne, mümkün olduğu kadar az kişi davet etmek niyetindeyiz.

You won't need **as much money in the mountains as** that.
Dağda bu kadar çok paraya ihtiyaç duymazsın.

For the trip, I'll take **as little luggage as** possible.
Seyahat için mümkün olduğu kadar az eşya alacağım.

As much as yapısını fiilleri tanımlarken de kullanabiliriz.

You don't like swimming **as much as** I do. She doesn't smoke **as much as** she used to.
Sen yüzmeyi benim kadar sevmiyorsun. Eskiden olduğu kadar çok sigara içmiyor.

Half as as, twice as as gibi yapılarla, karşılaştırdığımız özelliğin kaç kat olduğunu ifade edebiliriz.

He eats very little. He doesn't eat even **half as much as** his sister.
Kardeşinin yediğinin yarısını bile yemiyor.

Her salary is **twice as much as** mine.
Onun maaşı benimkinin iki katıdır.

Turkey is almost **seven times as big as** Bulgaria.
Türkiye, Bulgaristan'ın yaklaşık yedi katı büyüklüğündedir.

b) **The same as**

The same as, karşılaştırılan iki öğenin "aynı" olduğunu ifade eden bir yapıdır. Ancak **the same as**, isimlerle kullanılır.

Ali is **as old as** Ayşe. (as + adj + as)
Ali is **the same age as** Ayşe. (the same + a noun + as)
Ali Ayşe ile aynı yaşta.

Ali is **as heavy as** Ayşe. Your hair is **as dark as** mine.
Ali is **the same weight as** Ayşe. Your hair is **the same colour as** mine.

I usually arrive home at **the same time as** my father.

The same as yan yana kullanılabilir.

My needs are **the same as** yours.
Her eye colour is **the same as** her mother's.
Your English teacher is **the same as** ours.

Eğer karşılaştırılan iki öğeyi, cümlelerin başında özne olarak kullanıyorsak, **as** kullanılmaz.

Last night, I arrived home at **the same time as** my father.
Last night, my father and I arrived home at **the same time**.

She still lives at **the same house as** her parents.
Her parents and she still live at **the same house**.

c) **Similar to/different from**

Your pronunciation is quite **different from** mine.
Senin telaffuzun benimkinden çok farklı.

The layout of your house is **similar to** ours, but yours is a bit larger.
Sizin evin planı bizimkine benziyor.

Benzeyen ya da farklı olan noktayı **in that + a sentence** biçiminde ifade edebiliriz.

My job is **similar to** yours **in that** we meet a good many people throughout the day. (Benim işim, gün boyu pek çok insanla karşılaşmak bakımından seninkine benziyor.)

My point of view is **different from** yours **in that** I'm more optimistic about the situation. (Benim görüşüm, bu konuda daha iyimser olmam bakımından seninkinden farklı.)

d) Pronouns/nouns after "than" and "as"

Than ve **as** den sonra fiil **subject + verb** biçiminde kullanılır. Eğer fiil kullanılmıyorsa **object pronoun/noun** (*me, him, you, Ayşe. etc.*) kullanılır.

You are taller than **me**./You are taller than **I am**.
She can sing better than **you**./She can sing better than **you can**.
I'm not as tall as **him**./I'm not as tall as **he is**.
You can't sing as well as **her**./You can't sing as well as **she can**.

Eğer baştaki özne iyelik bildiriyorsa **than** ve **as** den sonra **possessive noun/pronoun** kullanılır.

Your parents aren't so strict as **mine**. (as my parents/as my parents are)
My hair is longer than **hers**. (than her hair/than her hair is)

Just for Fun

SPEAKING VOLUMES

Music for the wedding reception of my wife's nephew was being furnished by a young group, who obviously believed that loud is good. At one point, I was standing at the far end of the room, where the grandmother of the groom was trying unsuccessfully to carry on a conversation with another woman. Finally, in desperation, she caught the eye of the bandleader and beckoned him over. Shouting at the top of her voice, she asked, "CAN'T SOMETHING BE DONE ABOUT THE VOLUME?"

With an apologetic smile, he shouted back, "I'M SORRY, MISSIS. WE CAN'T DO ANYTHING MORE. IT'S TURNED UP AS HIGH AS IT WILL GO!"

(by Adin Green from Reader's Digest)

EXERCISE 15 : Rewrite the sentences using "**as/so as**", or "**such as**" where possible.

Example: My son is a more obedient child than my daughter.
My daughter is not such an obedient child as my son.

- 1- He is a less honest politician than his rival.
He
- 2- We had at first anticipated that the project would take us much longer.
The project
- 3- The resort now gets fewer visitors than it used to.
The resort
- 4- The Chancellor is a wiser man than the Home Secretary.
The Home Secretary
- 5- Boris Becker had a stronger serve than McEnroe.
McEnroe's service

EXERCISE 16 : Complete the sentences using "**half as as, twice as as, etc.**" pattern.

Example: It took Sandra half an hour to answer the questions, while the other students spent an hour.
It took the other students twice as long to answer the questions as it did Sandra.

- 1- He usually drinks two cups of tea with his breakfast. Today he drank four cups.
Today he drank
Usually he drinks

- 2- Mary spent £100 on curtains for her new home, but Sonia spent £1000 for the same purpose.
Sonia spent
- 3- I can type a report from notes in one hour. Graham takes four hours to type a report from notes.
Graham takes
- 4- A boy of his age should normally drink two glasses of milk a day, but he only drinks one glass.
He
- 5- A normal washing machine washes 5 kg of clothing. The new Dyson washes almost 10 kg of clothing.
The new Dyson washes almost
A normal washing machine washes about

EXERCISE 17 : Choose the correct one.

- 1- Winning the award was (so/such) a (wonderful/wonderfully) experience for her that she spoke to all the journalists (willing/willingly).
- 2- The candidate from York's project was much (better-presented/well-presented) than the other candidates, but he didn't score so (better/well) on knowledge of his subject.
- 3- She wears twice (as/so) (much/more) make-up (than/as) her friends, which makes her look several years (elder/older) than them.
- 4- Unfortunately, there are (as/so) many (extreme/extremely) (dangerous/dangerously) drugs being sold in night clubs that tough action is required.
- 5- She has been a lot (more confident/more confidently) since she attended the training course at work. In fact, she is (as/so) (confident/confidently) (that/as) she has applied for a management position.
- 6- She didn't sleep very (good/well) last night, but her sleep wasn't (such/as) (disturbed/disturbing) (as/that) it had been the night before.
- 7- The Turkish football team got (so far/farther) (as/than) the English football team in the 2002 World Cup.
- 8- The assessment of the community needs should be (as/so) wide-ranging (that/as) (possible/possibly).
- 9- There are 3,500 youngsters in British prisons, which is (more/much) (than/that) in any other European country and a really (depressing/depressed) fact.
- 10- If she spent (more/much) time concentrating on her own work and (less/fewer) criticising others, she might find that she would have more (leisure/leisurely) time.
- 11- I have never seen someone who had been burnt as (badly/worse) as him.
- 12- Millions of years ago there were birds (as/so) (tall/taller) (as/that) men.
- 13- Both brothers are (exceptional/exceptionally) (good/well) at basketball, but Shaun is (tall/taller) than Shamus and this gives him a (slight/slightly) advantage.
- 14- Your uncle really looked after the garden (good/well) while we were away. In fact, I was wondering whether he would like to come around (regular/regularly) to do it.
- 15- The (more/much) marks you achieve for your assignments, the (low/lower) a grade you will require in the exam to pass the course.

3-5 SUPERLATIVE FORMS OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

a) Sıfat ve zarflarda en üstünlük derecesi "-est" takısı ve "most" sözcüğüyle ifade edilir. "-est" ve "most" un kullanımıyla ilgili kurallar "-er" ve "more" için belirttiğimiz kurallarla aynıdır.

pretty-prettier-prettyest	expensive-more expensive-most expensive
big-bigger-biggest	frequent-more frequent-most frequent
clever-cleverer-cleverest	pleased-more pleased-most pleased
carefully-more carefully-most carefully	
easily-more easily-most easily	
significantly-more significantly-most significantly	

Sıfat ve zarf biçimi aynı olan sözcüklerin çekimi şöyledir:

hard-harder-hardest	late-later-latest
fast-faster-fastest	early-earlier-earliest

Late'in comparative ve superlative biçimi iki şekildedir:

late-later-latest	late-latter-last
-------------------	------------------

"Geç-daha geç-en geç" anlamında "**late-later-latest**" kullanılır.

I usually get up **late**. My son gets up **later** than me and my husband gets up **the latest**. (adverb)
 He usually gets home on a **late** train. (adj.)
 Can we travel on a **later** train today? (adj.)
 The **latest** train we can get direct to Adapazarı is the 10.30. (adj.)

Latest, "son moda, en son" anlamında "**most recent, up-to-date**" ile eşanlamlı olarak da kullanılır.

Everybody at the party was dressed in the **latest fashion**.
 Partideki herkes son moda giyinmişti.

Have you read his **latest** book? Onun en son kitabını okudun mu?

Latter sadece sıfat olarak kullanılır ve arka arkaya sözedilen iki şeyden "*ikincisi, sonuncusu*" anlamındadır. İki şeyden "*birincisi, önceki*" anlamında "**former**" ile birarada sık kullanılır.

- There are two films on at the same time. One is a detective and the other is a romantic film.
- I'd prefer to watch **the latter**. I'd find **the former** too nerve-racking.
 Ben **ikincisini** izlemeyi tercih ederim. **Birincisini** fazla sinir bozucu buluyorum.

Bu cümlede "**latter**" söyleniş sırasına göre ikinci sırada yer alan "*romantic film*" yerine, "*former*" ise birinci sırada yer alan "*detective*" yerine kullanılmıştır. (former=first, latter=second)

Last, sıfat ve zarf olarak kullanılır ve "**first**" ile zıt anlamlıdır.

I **first** went to Germany in 1973 and I **last** went there in 1986. (adv.)
 Almanya'ya ilk olarak 1973'te, en son (son olarak) 1986'da gittim.

I will be **the last person** to leave the office. Who will be **the first**? (adj.)
 Bürodan en son ayrılan kişi ben olacağım. Birinci/ilk ayrılan kim olacak?

*"**Former**"ın bir anlamı da "*eski*" demektir: *in former times* (eski zamanlarda), *our former teacher* (eski öğretmenimiz/önceki öğretmenimiz). "**Former**" bir comparative değildir. "-er", sözcüğün yapısında vardır. "**Formerly**" bir zarftır ve "*eskiden, önceleri*" anlamındadır. "*I formerly worked as a secretary.*"

Düzensiz sıfat ve zarflar ise şu şekilde çekimlenir:

good/well-better-best	much-more-most
bad/badly-worse-worst	little-less-least
far-farther/further-farthest/furthest	few-fewer-fewest (düzenlidir)

- b) Sıfat ve zarfların superlative biçimi, bir kişi ya da nesnenin, belirtilen özelliğe belli bir grubun içerisinde en üst ya da en alt düzeyde sahip olduğunu ifade eder. Superlative'in önünde "the" kullanılır.

She is **the most hardworking student** in the classroom.
İstanbul is **the biggest city** in Turkey.
Our apartment building is **the tallest** in our street.
She has **the most money** among us.
Ayşe has **the least courage** of all the others.
She has **the fewest friends** in the class.
This problem is **the least important (one)** of all.
He is **the best player** in the team.
He drives **the most carefully** of all the drivers I know.
She speaks English **the best** of the three.
(Üçünün içinde İngilizceyi en iyi o konuşuyor.)

- c) Tanımladığımız öğenin hangi ortamda en iyi, en kötü vs. olduğunu belirtirken, eğer bu ortam bir yer ise **in** kullanılır: **in the world, in Turkey, in our street**, etc. Zaman ya da bir grup ifade eden sözcük ise **of** kullanılır: **the happiest time of my life, the shortest month of the year, the most hardworking one of all my students, the most intelligent of us all, the most famous of all the Turkish writers**, etc. Grup ifade eden yapılarla **among** da kullanabiliriz: **the cleverest among us, the laziest among my students**, etc.

Mount Everest is the highest **in the world**.
February is the shortest month **of the year**.
Hande is the tallest **of all my students**.
Of all the contemporary writers, I like him best.

- d) Superlative kullanabilmemiz için tanımlayacağımız nesnenin ait olduğu grubun en az üç öğeden oluşması gerekir. Eğer grup iki öğeden oluşuyorsa comparative kullanılır.

They have two daughters, and Ayşe is **the cleverer of the two**.

They have three sons, and Ali is **the most intelligent of the three**.

Bazı durumlarda comparative ile superlative kullanımını ayırt etmek güç olabilir. Şu iki örneği inceleyelim.

She is **more hardworking than all the other students in the classroom**.
O sınıftaki diğer bütün öğrencilerden daha çalışkandır.

She is **the most hardworking of all the students in the classroom**.
O sınıftaki bütün öğrencilerin içinde en çalışkandır.

Bu örneklerden birincisinde, "she", sınıftaki diğer öğrencilerin dışında tutulmuştur. Yani bir tarafta "she", bir tarafta "diğer öğrenciler" göz önüne alındığında, iki öğeden oluşan bir karşılaştırma yapılmıştır. İkinci örnekte ise "she" grubun bir üyesidir ve o grubun içinde "en çalışkan" olduğu ifade edilmiştir.

İstanbul is **bigger than all the other cities in Turkey**.
İstanbul is **the biggest city in Turkey**.

I consider his latest book to be **more successful than all his others**.
I consider his latest book to be **the most successful of all his books**.

e) **More, most** ve **least**, fiilleri nitelemek için de kullanılır.

She **most** fears that she may lose her job some day.
En çok bir gün işini kaybedeceğinden korkuyor.

I **more** want to have an early night.
Erken yatmayı daha çok istiyorum.

She usually comes when I **least** need her and doesn't when I need her **most**.
Genellikle ona en az ihtiyaç duyduğum zamanlarda gelir, en çok ihtiyaç duyduğumda ise gelmez.

Like, enjoy gibi beğeni ifade eden fiillerle "daha çok, en çok" anlamında **better** ve **best** de kullanabiliriz.

Of the two shirts, I liked the checked one **better**. (=more)
İki gömlekten, kareli olanını daha çok beğendim.

I like coffee **better than** tea. (=more than)
Kahveyi çaydan daha çok severim.

Of all the Turkish pop singers, I like Sezen Aksu **best**. (=most)
Türk pop sanatçıları içinde en çok Sezen Aksu'yu severim.

Hate, dread gibi olumsuz anlam taşıyan fiillerle **better** ve **best** kullanamayız. Bu tür fiillerle **more** ve **most** kullanabiliriz.

Among the martial arts I hate karate **most**.
"Do" sporları içinde en çok karateden nefret ederim.

f) Bir superlative in önünde, normalde "**the**" kullanıldığını görmüştük. Ancak, "*his, my, this, that*" gibi başka bir sözcük kullanılıyorsa "**the**" kalkar.

His best book is his latest.
She is one of **my most hardworking students**.

g) **Oldest-eldest**

Oldest ve eldest arasındaki fark, older ve elder arasındaki fark ile aynıdır. Eğer bir kişi ya da nesnenin yaşça en büyük olduğunu ifade ediyorsak **oldest**, aile bireylerinden en büyük olanını ifade ediyorsak **eldest** kullanılır.

Who is **the oldest** student in this classroom?
The oldest representative came from China.

My eldest uncle is a lawyer.
My eldest brother is getting married next week.

h) **Most + adjective**, önünde "**the**" olmadan kullanıldığı zaman "**very**" anlamını verir.

A most strange thing happened the other day. (a very strange thing)
Geçen gün çok garip bir şey oldu.

You shouldn't miss that film. It's **most interesting**. (very interesting)

Just for Fun

GOT HIS REVENGE

Paul Getty, reputed to have been the richest man in the world, once bought some goods from a very expensive Neiman-Marcus store, but refused to pay the delivery charges. "So," reports the store's founder, Stanley Marcus, "when I was in California some time later, I bought petrol at a Getty station, but refused to pay the tax. Instead, I gave the attendant my business card and told him to charge the tax to Getty personally. 'Tell Getty that Stanley Marcus has got even,' I said."

EXERCISE 18: Choose the correct one.

- 1- Of the two official languages in Quebec, French is the (*more widely/most widely*) spoken.
- 2- Geographically, the (*more widespread/most widespread*) language of all world-wide is English.
- 3- (*Fewer/fewest*) patients come from that town (*than/of*) would be expected as a percentage of the population.
- 4- Ankara has the (*better/best*) example of an open prison for children in the whole of Turkey.
- 5- Have you seen the (*latest/later*) trend in evening dresses? Backless dresses are making a comeback.
- 6- 'Eastenders' is the (*more/most*) popular of all the British soap operas.
- 7- Jack's mother was (*so/as*) (*shocked/shocking*) by his messy apartment (*than/that*) she had (*harder/hardly*) taken her coat off before she started clearing up.
- 8- The 20 (*more widespread/most widespread*) African languages are spoken by (*considerable/considerably*) (*less than/as many as*) half of the population.
- 9- My mother had four sisters and three brothers. The (*elder/eldest*) sister, Mary, celebrated her ninetieth birthday this year with all her (*younger/youngest*) brothers and sisters.
- 10- She is the (*oldest/eldest*) cleaner in the company, being (*nearly/nearer*) sixty-years old.
- 11- Given a choice between eating outside in the sunshine or indoors, I would (*definite/definitely*) choose eating outside as I prefer to get some (*fresh/fresher*) air.
- 12- With the number of (*excellent/excellently*) day-care centres increasing, women can go back to work after starting a family more (*easier/easily*).
- 13- Watching the rescue men digging her son from the rubble was the (*more/most*) (*distressing/distressed*) scene she had ever had to witness.
- 14- Moss Side didn't use to be (*such/so*) an (*exclusive/exclusively*) area. At one time, it was probably one of (*much more/the most*) deprived areas of the city.
- 15- It seems that all the fifteen members of the committee were involved in the scandal, but that Mr Major was the (*badly/worst*) affected by the (*adverse/adversely*) publicity.
- 16- There are many holiday resorts along France's Mediterranean coast, and (*the most popular/more popular*) of these with film stars is St Tropez.
- 17- There are three main languages spoken in Switzerland, of which German is the (*more common/most common*).
- 18- He was (*as/so*) (*deceitful/deceitfully*) (*than/that*) he forged his wife's signature on official documents.
- 19- I'll wear my grey suit for the coach journey as it doesn't crease (*more/as*) (*easier/easily*) (*as/that*) my navy blue one.
- 20- The Rolls-Royce is (*more definite/definitely*) the (*better/best*) model of car to hire for your wedding.

3-6 LIKE, AS, SUCH AS

- a) **Like**, "similar to, for example, the same as" anlamını veren bir preposition'dır. Bu nedenle kendinden sonra bir **isim**, **zamir** ya da **gerund** gelebilir.

She is very beautiful indeed, **like an angel**. (melek gibi)

Work hard **like your father**. (Baban gibi)

This bed is too tough. Sleeping in it is **like sleeping on the floor**.

(Bu yatakta yatmak yerde yatmak gibi.)

Do you have any other books **like this**? (Bunun gibi başka kitapların var mı?)

My son wants to be a teacher **like me**. (Benim gibi)

Like'dan sonra **gerund**'ı, **like someone/something doing** biçiminde de kullanabiliriz.

We heard a loud noise last night. It sounded **like a bomb exploding**.
(Bomba patlaması gibi geldi.)

- Do you hear a noise in the kitchen?
- Yes, it sounds **like the tap dripping**.

Like'ın bu "gibi" anlamını **as** ile de verebiliriz. Ancak **as**'den sonra **subject + verb** kullanılır.

Work hard **like your father**. (baban gibi...)
Work hard **as your father does**. (babanın yaptığı gibi...)
My son wants to be a teacher **like me/as I am**.
Try to do it **like this/as I show you**.

b) **As + subject + verb** kalıbı farklı anlamlarda da kullanılabilir.

She passed the exam with a high grade, **as we expected**.
(We were expecting this already.)

As we all know, we'll face terrible conditions on this expedition.
(Hepimizin bildiği gibi...)
She did exactly **as she was told**. (She did what she was told.)
Aynen kendisine söylendiği gibi yaptı.

As I said before (*daha önce söylediğim gibi*), as we stated before (*daha önce belirttiğimiz gibi*), as it is known (*bilindiği gibi*), as it is expected (*beklenildiği gibi*), etc. bu şekilde yaygın olarak kullanılan ifadelerdir.

Passive ifadeleri kısaltarak **as + past participle** biçiminde kullanabiliriz.

As it is known very well = As known very well (çok iyi bilindiği gibi)
As it was mentioned before = as mentioned before (daha önce değinildiği gibi)
As it has been illustrated above = As illustrated above (yukarıdaki örnekte görüldüğü gibi)

c) **As**'den sonra bir isim kullanılabilir: **as an accountant, as a study, as a hospital**, etc. Bu kullanımıyla **as** "..... olarak" anlamına gelir ve bir benzetme yapmaz, gerçek durumu yansıtır.

He works **as an accountant** in a big firm.
Büyük bir şirkette muhasebeci olarak çalışıyor.

She has been working **as a teacher** for nearly ten years.

The news that she had passed the exam came **as a great surprise** to me. (It really was a surprise.)

I've always regarded you **as my closest friend**. (Seni her zaman en yakın arkadaşım olarak görmüşümdür.)

Like + a noun ile **as + a noun** arasındaki farkı şu örneklerde inceleyelim:

As your mother, I want you to be successful.
Like your mother, I want you to be successful.

Bu cümlelerde, birincisinde "*as your mother*", "*Ben senin annenim ve **annen olarak***" anlamına gelmektedir. İkincisinde ise "*like your mother.....*", "*Annen senin başarılı olmanı istiyor. **Annen gibi**, ben de senin başarılı olmanı istiyorum.*" anlamını verir.

Yesterday, my son invited his classmates to us to study together, and our living room was **like a classroom**. (Oturma odası aslında sınıf olmadı. Sadece sınıfa benzedi.)

When there were more students than they had expected, they used the teachers room **as a classroom**. (Öğretmenler odası sınıfa dönüştürüldü ve gerçekten sınıf amacıyla kullanıldı.)

It is (6) easier to establish a research base in the Arctic regions than in Antarctica. In summer, locations close to the North Pole can be reached by ship and overland travel is possible. In Antarctica, (7), the land is surrounded by ice-choked seas, and except for a few months in summer, the storms are just (8) to allow a safe passage, so ships can reach it only during the summer. As a result, (9) usually have to stay there from one summer through the (10)

6-

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| A) most | B) rather |
| C) so | D) quite |
| E) more | |

7-

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A) although | B) instead |
| C) however | D) therefore |
| E) despite | |

8-

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A) too strong | B) stronger |
| C) strong enough | D) as strong |
| E) the strongest | |

9-

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) speculations | B) expansions |
| C) expeditions | D) capabilities |
| E) obstacles | |

10-

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| A) later | B) previous |
| C) next | D) former |
| E) latter | |

(11) as a student, Anton Chekhov, an accomplished dramatist, prolific letter writer and one of (12) short-story writers of all time, was writing comic sketches. His early ones have been lost, but many written during his Moscow period were published and have thus survived. Chekhov provides a remarkably accurate picture of the Russia of his day. It's been said that his works are (13) accurate in detail they could be used as a source for sociological study. He created moods and explored the depths of human emotion in (14) subtle way that it is uncertain (15) he is presenting comedy tragedy.

11-

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| A) Though | B) While |
| C) When | D) Even |
| E) Such | |

12-

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A) so great | B) as great |
| C) greater | D) such great |
| E) the greatest | |

13-

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) as...as | B) so...that |
| C) more...than | D) such...that |
| E) such...as | |

14-

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A) such a | B) a more |
| C) just as | D) so |
| E) too | |

15-

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) so...as | B) more...than |
| C) such...that | D) that...when |
| E) whether...or | |

The football coach, hearing that his star player had just been declared ineligible because of cheating, dashed into the office of the dean. "Do you have any proof to (16) those charges?" he fumed. "We do," said the dean. "Novak sat next to (17) student in the class. And he answered the first four questions exactly (18) she did." "Isn't it possible that Novak studied just (19) she did?" asked the coach. "Take a look at the last question," said the dean. "The girl answered, 'I don't know,' and Novak wrote, 'Me (20) ' .

16-

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A) turn down | B) put on |
| C) back up | D) break in |
| E) get off | |

17-

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| A) as well | B) better |
| C) so good | D) the best |
| E) well enough | |

18-

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) just | B) like |
| C) so | D) such |
| E) as | |

19-

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) so hard that | B) as hard as |
| C) harder than | D) hard enough |
| E) how hard | |

20-

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| A) nor | B) neither |
| C) either | D) too |
| E) also | |

EXAMPLES FROM ÖYS/YDS

- 1- The diagram shows it is in summer than in winter in the northern hemisphere.
 A) so hot B) hottest
 C) hot D) the hottest
 E) hotter
 (ÖYS 1993)
- 2- In some parts of the world they are ... short of food people are dying of hunger.
 A) too/that B) more/than
 C) as/as D) so/that
 E) that/if
 (ÖYS 1993)
- 3- Jane has lost the gold brooch her mother gave her... a wedding present.
 A) as B) such as
 C) despite D) like
 E) rather
 (ÖYS 1994)
- 4- He performed the audience applauded him for ten minutes.
 A) more skilful than B) as skilful as
 C) so skilfully that D) skilful enough
 E) the most skilful
 (ÖYS 1994)
- 5- I can't tell you the exact amount, but I can give you a estimate.
 A) smooth B) rough
 C) cruel D) tidy
 E) similar
 (ÖYS 1994)
- 6- Hong Kong is one of the most populated areas in the world.
 A) consequently B) wastefully
 C) perfectly D) completely
 E) densely
 (ÖYS 1994)
- 7- Soil is being eroded by the action of running water and wind.
 A) constantly B) suitably
 C) bitterly D) exactly
 E) urgently
 (ÖYS 1994)
- 8- The earthquake caused damage but not as much as expected.
 A) competent B) sensible
 C) rapid D) faithful
 E) considerable
 (ÖYS 1995)
- 9- Unless you take your medicine that cough of yours will never go.
 A) decisively B) regularly
 C) reluctantly D) specially
 E) elaborately
 (ÖYS 1995)
- 10- A lot of the pictures were really very good, but Mary's was certainly of all.
 A) well B) better
 C) as good D) as well
 E) the best
 (ÖYS 1995)
- 11- I don't think Frank is old to stay at home alone.
 A) so B) too
 C) enough D) even
 E) rather
 (ÖYS 1995)
- 12- You've kept us waiting here for two hours. Next time make sure you are
 A) suitable B) influential
 C) punctual D) variable
 E) detailed
 (ÖYS 1996)
- 13- This report seems interesting in parts, but the last section is unrealistic.
 A) completely B) sensibly
 C) consequently D) nervously
 E) reliably
 (ÖYS 1996)
- 14- Since he was too lazy to read the novel, he has misunderstood the motives of the main character.
 A) generously B) unusually
 C) properly D) lively
 E) inevitably
 (ÖYS 1997)
- 15- Do you think we can trust him to find a place for us to stay in London?
 A) thorough B) considerate
 C) sufficient D) suitable
 E) steady
 (ÖYS 1997)
- 16- The view from this window is one of I have ever seen.
 A) the finest B) finest
 C) the finer D) finer
 E) fine
 (ÖYS 1997)

17- Parents who understand child behaviour are more about their ability to handle difficult situations.

- A) familiar B) watchful
C) confident D) virtuous
E) forgiving (ÖYS 1998)

18- Foods that were seasonal may now be found throughout the year.

- A) properly B) satisfactorily
C) previously D) rapidly
E) seriously (ÖYS 1998)

19- I can't imagine how anyone clever as he is could make a terrible mistake.

- A) even/rather B) so/as
C) enough/as well D) quite/just
E) as/such (ÖYS 1998)

20- Although he is an engineer, he is as as any carpenter at making kitchen furniture.

- A) forceful B) genuine
C) skilful D) extravagant
E) current (YDS 1999)

21- The chief of police finally agreed to release news of the accident, but he did so

- A) regularly B) extremely
C) terribly D) reasonably
E) reluctantly (YDS 1999)

22- His lecture was attended by ... people the hall was completely full.

- A) so much/as B) so many/that
C) as many/as D) more/than
E) many/just as (YDS 1999)

23- As she grew older, it became difficult for her to do the shopping.

- A) eventually B) increasingly
C) doubtfully D) adequately
E) reluctantly (YDS 2000)

24- I enjoyed this book so much; I want to read another by author.

- A) such B) similar

- C) same D) a certain
E) the same (YDS 2000)

25- You can look at this plan for the new sports centre closely you like but I don't think you will be able to understand it.

- A) as/as B) so/that
C) such/that D) more/than
E) just/as (YDS 2000)

26- When the class laughed, the poor boy felt uncomfortable he didn't know whether to keep his cap in his hand or not.

- A) such/that B) that/as
C) as/as D) more/than
E) so/that (YDS 2001)

27- I'm afraid I can't afford to pay that for a pair of shoes.

- A) too much B) as much as
C) so much D) as many as
E) much more (YDS 2001)

28- No one knows for certain when the first Anglo-Saxon settlements were made in Britain, but it is that some of them at any rate were founded about the middle of the fifth century A.D.

- A) temporary B) vital
C) probable D) contemporary
E) urgent (YDS 2002)

29- Frederick Taylor is known as the founder of the scientific management movement.

- A) alternatively B) fluently
C) hopefully D) widely
E) sensitively (YDS 2002)

30- From a very early age, it is clear that some people are better at drawing and painting the majority of us.

- A) much/than B) more/than
C) so/as D) either/or
E) even/such as (YDS 2003)

TEST YOURSELF 1

- 1- I feel even today than I did the day before; I hope I feel tomorrow.
 A) better/the worst
 B) as good/well
 C) so well/so well
 D) the worst/the best
 E) worse/better
- 2- I've never seen my father when I failed my examinations.
 A) the most upset
 B) so upset that
 C) less upset
 D) such an upset
 E) more upset than
- 3- She told me that she wished the day could last forever; she had never felt happy.
 A) more
 B) the most
 C) so
 D) too
 E) such
- 4- There was much rain in Asia this year there was serious flooding in China, Bangladesh and Nepal.
 A) so/that
 B) as/as
 C) too/than
 D) more/than
 E) a lot/as
- 5- Many people in the country work for companies that make them work very hours for pay.
 A) too long/less
 B) long/little
 C) the longest/a little
 D) longer/much less
 E) as long/the least
- 6- Suzanne was under stress because of the problems in her marriage she couldn't concentrate on her work.
 A) as much/as
 B) too much/that
 C) much more/than
 D) so much/that
 E) much/than
- 7- Stop worrying about the interview; I'm sure it is not going to be frightening you think.
 A) too/than
 B) the most/that
 C) as/as
 D) less/than
 E) such/as
- 8- Mr Williams is strict teacher no one likes to take his classes.
 A) too/so
 B) the most/as
 C) more/than
 D) as/as
 E) such a/that
- 9- Jeff was with the lecture that he fell asleep even though he was sitting in the front row.
 A) such a boring
 B) so bored
 C) as boring
 D) too bored
 E) more bored
- 10- In recent years, Thailand has become one of tourist destinations in the world.
 A) popular enough
 B) too popular
 C) the most popular
 D) as popular
 E) such a popular

- 11- He got discouraged living in New York because it seemed that he worked, his living conditions became.
- A) the harder/the worse
B) too hard/too bad
C) so hard/very bad
D) the hardest/the worst
E) as hard/so bad
- 12- It is amazing that he is a successful politician because he is obnoxious man that it is hard to understand why anyone would vote for him.
- A) too
B) the most
C) so much
D) such an
E) as
- 13- Greg speaks Arabic that some people mistake him for a native speaker.
- A) fluent enough
B) so fluently
C) too fluently
D) such a fluent
E) the most fluently
- 14- It is to talk in this café. We'll have to go somewhere else.
- A) so noisy
B) noisy enough
C) as noisy
D) the noisiest
E) too noisy
- 15- The businessman's daughter had elaborate wedding anyone had ever seen.
- A) the most
B) as
C) more
D) too
E) such an
- 16- The ambassador's wife felt that she was elegantly dressed anyone else at the reception.
- A) so/as
B) as/that
C) more/than
D) the most/like
E) too/as
- 17- There has been discontent recently over the government's economic policy.
- A) as
B) like
C) much
D) so
E) most
- 18- The economic situation in the country is anyone would have expected this time last year.
- A) the worst
B) too bad for
C) such a bad
D) much worse than
E) so bad that
- 19- He must have found the topic to decide to attend the lecture.
- A) interesting enough
B) the most interested
C) so interesting
D) too interested
E) more interested
- 20- In the Kathmandu Valley, the sculptures do work it is unbelievable.
- A) such fine/that
B) too fine/so
C) the finest/that
D) such a fine/as
E) so fine/that

Just for Fun

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

My roommate was interested in a young man in her English-literature class, but she was too shy to let him know. One day she overheard him say he was on his way to the library for a certain book. She rushed to the library, found the book and stuck in it a letter from her mother.

"Why would he want to read a letter from your mother?" I asked.

"He wouldn't, but if he is any kind of gentleman, he'll return it to me." Her dorm and room number were on the envelope, of course.

The next day, he appeared with the letter and asked my roommate out on a date. "Couldn't fail," she later told me. "The book was Great Expectations."

(by Ginger Johnson from Reader's Digest)

TEST YOURSELF 2

1-60. sorularda, cümlede bırakılan boşluğa uygun düşen kelime ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

- 1- It is difficult to imagine anyone acting he did when he left his wife and three children.
A) more inconsiderate than
B) the most inconsiderately
C) inconsiderately enough
D) as inconsiderately as
E) too inconsiderate for
- 2- they insisted on continuing the marriage for the sake of their little daughter, life became unbearable for both of them.
A) Whether/or
B) So much/when
C) The longer/the more
D) Not only/but also
E) As long as/so
- 3- Tibet is one of the countries in the world, and it can be difficult to breathe in the capital, Lhasa, because there is oxygen.
A) high/as little as
B) highest/so little
C) too high/a little
D) high enough/less
E) so high/the least
- 4- To be honest, I didn't think much of the charity ball. It could have been better organised.
A) so
B) too
C) more
D) such
E) much
- 5- I didn't enjoy the concert because the sound system was not very good and we were away we could hardly hear anything.
A) so far/that
B) too far/than
C) the farthest/that
D) farther/than
E) as far/enough
- 6- Mat is always tripping over his own feet, and everyone agrees that he is to be a good football player.
A) such a clumsy
B) as clumsy as
C) the clumsiest
D) too clumsy
E) clumsy enough
- 7- For a person working in a very smoky place a bar or an office, this passive smoking can reach the equivalent of fourteen cigarettes a day.
A) just
B) such
C) both
D) as
E) like
- 8- His marks were nowhere near to get him into university, so he had to get a job in a fast-food restaurant.
A) as well
B) good enough
C) such good
D) better
E) the best
- 9- thing I have ever experienced was the Marmara Earthquake in August, 1999.
A) Too frightening
B) So frightening
C) The most frightening
D) Frightening enough
E) As frightening as
- 10- you come, we can finish preparing the hall for the reception.
A) The earlier/the sooner
B) Whenever/then
C) So early/so soon
D) Hardly/when
E) Whether/or
- 11- Living is not expensive in India it is in Europe.
A) so/that
B) as/as
C) too/for
D) the most/as
E) such/as
- 12- Ralph lost his job because the boss said that his work was not standard as he would expect from an employee.
A) such a good
B) a better
C) well enough
D) the best
E) too good
- 13- The situation in the countryside has become critical than ever since the rebels began destroying dams and bridges.
A) as
B) so
C) more
D) even
E) too
- 14- Though our team did not perform, we still lost 1-0.
A) as bad
B) the worst
C) too badly
D) such a bad
E) worse

15- Since the boss thinks we do not work, he is always trying to think of new projects.

- A) such a hard B) hardly
C) the hardest D) hard enough
E) such hard

16- There are dishonest politicians it is difficult to know whom to trust.

- A) much more/than
B) such a lot/so
C) too many/for
D) the most/that
E) so many/that

17- Since 11 September, 2001, Americans have been travelling abroad because they are afraid of terrorist attacks.

- A) a little B) the least
C) fewer D) much more
E) hardly

18- We are looking for qualified people with at least a PhD and five years' experience in the field.

- A) barely B) highly
C) hardly D) solely
E) nearly

19- Last year, we had a beautiful apartment, but it was expensive, so we had to move.

- A) as B) much
C) less D) enough
E) too

20- His children were important to him that he quit his job to be able to spend more time with them.

- A) more B) the most
C) such D) as
E) so

21- There are people trying to get into university these days that the competition is than it was a few years ago.

- A) too many/so fierce
B) so many/much fiercer
C) so much/as fierce
D) a lot of/too fierce
E) as many/as fierce

22- The workers drilled through a water pipe in the wall because no one had told them where it was.

- A) cautiously B) intentionally
C) thoughtfully D) inadvertently
E) intensely

23- Since I am not cynical about politicians you are, I expect the new government to do a good job.

- A) too/like B) the most/that
C) as/as D) such/as
E) so/that

24- The young man was convicted of murder because the prosecutor was skilful at presenting the evidence than the defence lawyer was.

- A) far more B) as much as
C) even so D) too much
E) the most

25- Some people enjoy their jobs much that they only retire reluctantly when they are old to work any more.

- A) so/too B) too/very
C) a lot/as D) very/so
E) as/more

26- We didn't think the new air conditioner would be easy to install this.

- A) so/that B) more/than
C) such/that D) too/as
E) as/as

27- The British Parliament is called "The Mother of Parliaments" because it is one in the world.

- A) so old B) the oldest
C) such old D) too old
E) as old as

28- He achieved what he did through his own efforts since no one helped him or even encouraged him.

- A) barely B) conditionally
C) mostly D) roughly
E) entirely

29- Since he turned up to class seldom, it is surprising that he failed.

- A) as/fairly B) more/merely
C) too/rather D) so/hardly
E) such/quite

30- I don't know why anyone would go to Europe for a holiday. Asia is interesting and doesn't cost

- A) as/the most
- B) more/so much
- C) too/as many
- D) so/enough
- E) such/too much

31- I believe taking exercise is way to lose weight eating less.

- A) such a healthy/that
- B) as healthy/like
- C) a healthier/than
- D) so healthy/as
- E) the healthiest/for

32- James did not look during the interview to impress the interviewer.

- A) the most confident
- B) too confident
- C) so confident
- D) more confident
- E) confident enough

33- The painters did their work dropping paint all over the floor we had to sand it after they had finished.

- A) so carelessly/that
- B) too carelessly/than
- C) the most carelessly/as
- D) as carelessly/as
- E) carelessly enough/so

34- Our luggage was, we had to pay extra to the airline.

- A) such heavy/that
- B) too heavy/so
- C) heavy enough/as
- D) the heaviest/for
- E) a lot heavier/than

35- The boss made big fuss the last time I was late for work that I'm afraid he'll fire me if I am late again.

- A) so
- B) most
- C) as
- D) too
- E) such a

36- Maggie seems less upset by her divorce than she did when I talked to her six months ago.

- A) much
- B) such
- C) so
- D) more
- E) as

37- Peggy is by far on our staff. Most of us do three times the work she does.

- A) the laziest
- B) so lazy that
- C) lazier than
- D) as lazy as
- E) lazy enough

38- Until the 1950s, foreigners were not allowed into Nepal, so it was one of known countries in the world.

- A) little
- B) less
- C) little more
- D) the least
- E) too little

39- Not one of the students produced an error-free exam paper, but Jenny's was the one with mistakes of all.

- A) so few
- B) too few
- C) the fewest
- D) very little
- E) much less

40- Uncle Joe went to university when he was young, but he decided to join the army instead, and he has regretted it ever since.

- A) virtually
- B) nearly
- C) hopefully
- D) habitually
- E) closely

41- Many people in small farming communities in rural Africa and Asia live their ancestors did.

- A) the same
- B) such as
- C) similar
- D) alike
- E) much as

42- Because people are so money-oriented these days, there is interest in doing voluntary work for good causes there used to be.

- A) the least/that
- B) too little/like
- C) little/as
- D) less/than
- E) so little/that

43- The soldiers fought against heavy odds because they admired their commander so much.

- A) commonly
- B) ordinarily
- C) vastly
- D) intentionally
- E) boldly

44- It is very difficult to find a/an academic position; most colleges and universities offer only one or two year contracts.

- A) eternal
- B) transitory
- C) limitless
- D) permanent
- E) compulsive

- 45- many animals, which are good swimmers by instinct, humans have to learn the principles of how to swim.
- A) Unlike B) Similar to
C) The same as D) Likewise
E) Just as
- 46- It is never to apologise for something you have done wrong.
- A) the latest B) later than
C) too late D) so late
E) as late
- 47- I hadn't planned to climb all the way to the top of the mountain, but I was feeling I had thought.
- A) as energetic as B) too energetic for
C) so energetic that D) the most energetic
E) more energetic than
- 48- Of the couple having moved to the flat next to ours recently, the husband seems to be friendly.
- A) the most B) such
C) more D) so
E) too
- 49- Sumo wrestlers, most weighing over 200 kilograms, must be athletes in the world.
- A) too heavy B) so heavy
C) as heavy as D) the heaviest
E) heavy enough
- 50- The long hot summers of the Arabian Gulf are not they used to be since almost all buildings are air-conditioned now.
- A) the most unbearable
B) less unbearable than
C) so unbearable that
D) as unbearable as
E) unbearable enough
- 51- Although the atmosphere isn't quite it used to be, restaurants and cafes have opened on the new Galata Bridge.
- A) the same as B) such as
C) much like D) more than
E) as much as
- 52- Would you please show me some more blouses this?
- A) so B) like
C) as D) just
E) such
- 53- "Gladiator" was such a great film that I want to see more by director.
- A) just as B) similar
C) alike D) the same
E) just like
- 54- His cold developed into serious one he stayed away from work for ten days.
- A) such a/as B) as/as
C) so/that D) so/as
E) such a/that
- 55- Though he has not said anything yet, most observers feel he will start his own party.
- A) temporarily B) utterly
C) publicly D) merely
E) commonly
- 56- Nepal has a population of 23 million, though a/an census has never been taken.
- A) roughly/reliable
B) doubtfully/reluctant
C) properly/exclusive
D) eventually/inaccurate
E) inevitably/proper
- 57- The weather being so awful, it seems that fewer people will attend this event.
- A) much B) too
C) more D) far
E) very
- 58- Emine comes from family that she cannot even tell them she has a boyfriend.
- A) the most traditional
B) so traditional
C) such a traditional
D) traditional enough
E) too traditional
- 59- We will have to repaint all the walls because I had wanted the colour to be darker this.
- A) rather/than B) quite/that
C) more/like D) such/as
E) just as/as
- 60- She cooks than most people, but not my mother.
- A) the best/so good as
B) well enough/better than
C) too good/so well as
D) so well/as good as
E) better/as well as

61-70. sorularda, yarım bırakılan cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

61- if we had shopped around a little more.

- A) We should find some very interesting items
- B) We could have got a better price
- C) I suppose we were too impatient
- D) I've always found it a good idea
- E) No one will have found a cheaper holiday

62-, it is remarkable that he achieved anything at all.

- A) If so many people hadn't tried to get in his way
- B) His performance far outstripped expectations
- C) When you consider the obstacles he was up against
- D) In order to make sure that everyone was happy with the results
- E) Since he is remembered as one of history's great men

63- Many endangered species can only survive

- A) just like their relatives which became extinct
- B) the less chance they seem to have
- C) if their habitats are protected
- D) because others have already been exterminated
- E) as they are very sensitive to global warming

64- I wish I hadn't spent so much money on a new laptop

- A) the less I use it because of my being too busy during the day
- B) than a desktop which actually would have been more useful for me
- C) that it has far more programs than I actually use
- D) because the technology has changed so rapidly that it is already obsolete
- E) that the prices have come down so much in the past year

65-, there have been serious protests by local residents.

- A) Because everyone will benefit from a project both economical and environmentally friendly
- B) Since many people's homes will be flooded by the new dam project

- C) Although the project will leave large numbers of people homeless
- D) Assuming that no one would object to a project that should stimulate the local economy
- E) The more everyone realises the benefits of the project

66- She wishes her father had lived long enough

- A) and she has been feeling terribly lonely ever since
- B) despite the illness he has been suffering from for the last two years
- C) than her uncle, who caused her lots of problems in the company
- D) that he would be proud of his daughter's achievements
- E) to see that she had managed to save the company from going bankrupt

67- As the enemy began to break through the defensive positions,

- A) it became more and more obvious that we would have to retreat
- B) the newly recruited soldiers have been in great panic
- C) our officers should have known that this would happen
- D) none of us know if we will ever be able to see our homes again
- E) obviously, much to the surprise of our commanding officer

68- The more I learn about her,

- A) I think I like her a lot less than before
- B) it turns out that she is not as nice a person as I had thought
- C) the less she wanted to marry me
- D) I feel sorry for the poor man who married her
- E) the happier I am that she turned down my proposal of marriage

69- was to have trusted him with your money.

- A) Of all the silly things you could have done
- B) I wouldn't have expected you to do anything so silly
- C) The worst possible thing you could have done
- D) Even though he is said to be a good financial advisor
- E) It would have been more sensible of you

70- Some youths have such a pessimistic outlook on life

- A) that they never expect anything good from the future
- B) these should be the happiest days of their lives
- C) even if their marks are not always good enough
- D) than their elders, who have gone through a lot of hardships
- E) how the end of a relationship can be devastating

71-85. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan seçeneği bulunuz.

71- A fearless explorer, Columbus turned out to be an ineffective administrator and a poor geographer.

- A) It was Columbus's geographical and administrative abilities rather than his courage that led to his success.
- B) It turned out that Columbus was not as good an administrator as he was a geographer and an explorer
- C) If Columbus had been a more effective administrator and a better geographer, he would have been a more successful explorer.
- D) Columbus's courage as an explorer was not matched by his abilities in either geography or administration.
- E) Although he was not a brave explorer, Columbus's skill in administration and geography made up for his other deficiencies.

72- The Iranian authorities make little effort to attract foreign tourists, and most holiday makers respond with equal scorn to the idea of spending even a day in Iran.

- A) If only the Iranian government made a little more effort, tourists would love to spend even a day there.
- B) Neither the Iranian authorities nor the potential tourists think that Iran would make a good tourist destination.
- C) No one wants to go to Iran on holiday even though the government has been trying to attract tourists.
- D) The Iranian government is not interested in tourism much, and most potential tourists are just as happy not to consider going there at all.
- E) Because of recent efforts by the government of Iran, it appears that holiday makers might begin spending a short time there.

73- Stopping drug smuggling requires vigilant control at a country's borders.

- A) Points of entry into a country must be attentively monitored in order to put an end to the illegal import and export of drugs.
- B) No matter how careful border guards are, it is extremely doubtful if drug smuggling can be stopped.
- C) Officials at the borders must be selected very carefully if they are expected to put an end to drug smuggling.
- D) In order to make a profit off the drug trade, smugglers must be careful when they cross borders.
- E) It is unrealistic to expect to stop drug smuggling completely despite increasing controls at the borders.

74- A healthy diet is one of the best ways of avoiding heart disease.

- A) The best way to avoid heart disease is by switching to a healthier diet.
- B) One of the most effective strategies in the fight against heart disease is healthy eating.
- C) Heart disease may well be caused by an improper diet.
- D) The only way to be sure of not getting heart disease is by eating healthy food.
- E) In rare cases, people with heart disease can be cured through healthy eating.

75- Developing countries are copying Western-style transport systems, particularly the problems they create.

- A) Underdeveloped countries hope that Western-style transport systems will help to solve their problems.
- B) The trouble with the developing world copying transport systems from the West is that these systems are not very suitable for them.
- C) If the Third World countries wish to develop properly, they need to adopt Western-style transport systems.
- D) Developing countries are adopting the negative aspects of the transport systems of the Western world even more than the positive ones.
- E) There are so few positive aspects to Western-style transport systems that developing countries should not copy them.

76- There is hardly anything more unpleasant than a hot summer day in a city centre.

- A) Few things can be more disagreeable than being in a city centre on a hot summer day.
- B) It is hard to put up with summer, especially if you live in the city centre.
- C) There are plenty of things that are worse than a hot summer day in the middle of a city.
- D) If you look around, it is not hard to find other places as miserable as a city centre on a hot summer day.
- E) City centres are more unpleasant in summer than at any other time of year.

77- The United States is almost completely dependent on the automobile.

- A) The United States is practically totally reliant on the motor car.
- B) Almost everyone in the United States has a reliable car.
- C) The United States would come to a complete standstill without cars.
- D) Most people in the United States want to own a dependable car.
- E) There are more cars in the United States than anywhere else in the world.

78- During the next decade, the world population will estimably rise by at least half a billion people.

- A) The world population has been rising at a rate of half a billion people every ten years.
- B) The world population is expected to rise by no fewer than 500 million people in the next ten years.
- C) As a general rule, every ten years, the world population rises by about 500 million.
- D) It is feared that, in ten years, the world population could be much larger than it is today.
- E) Over the last ten years, the world population has risen by approximately 500 million people.

79- In the world we live in, the aggressive person, not the talented, is usually the one who gets a better job.

- A) In today's competitive world, it is the best qualified people who land the best jobs.
- B) The reality in today's world is that talent usually takes second place to aggression in the job market.

C) In the current job market, forcefulness is normally rewarded with the best positions and highest pay.

D) You have a good chance of getting a good job with a high salary if you are violent and belligerent.

E) Aggressive people do not always get the best jobs with the highest pay.

80- When men first went into space in the late 1950s, everyone expected that space travel would develop far faster than it actually has.

A) Space travel at first developed at a remarkably fast rate after the first manned space flights of the late 1950s.

B) The late 1950s, when man first went into space, was a time of rapid development in space travel.

C) Most of the assumptions about the pace of development of space travel made in the late 1950s were correct.

D) It would have been impossible to meet the optimistic predictions about how rapidly space travel would develop after the late 1950s.

E) Compared to the predictions made in the late 1950s, at the time of the first manned space flights, the pace of development of space travel has been rather slow.

81- Maya Angelou, one of the most talented writers of her generation, must really share the lessons of her interesting life with her readers by writing her life.

A) Although there are not many people of her age as talented as Maya Angelou, her autobiography was much like a text book, as if teaching lessons to her readers.

B) Maya Angelou is not only an unusually talented writer, but she also has a life worth writing about and this may gain her a greater readership.

C) One of the unusually talented writers of her age, Maya Angelou has had an interesting life, which qualifies her to write her autobiography for her readers.

D) Maya Angelou has had such an interesting life that she needs a talented biographer to write it down for her so that she can share her experiences with her readers.

E) There is no one in her generation qualified enough to write Maya Angelou's biography, so she herself should write about her experiences in life.

82- The poor spend more than anyone else on Britain's National Lottery, and since they have so little, the amount they spend on the lottery is significant.

- A) The amount poor people spend on Britain's National Lottery makes up a significant part of the total.
- B) The hope of winning Britain's National Lottery plays a significant part in the lives of Britain's poor people.
- C) Britain's National Lottery would not be able to survive were it not for the significant amounts spent on it by the poor.
- D) Britain's National Lottery has so little to offer that it is dependent on the money put into it by the poor.
- E) Not only do the poor spend the most on Britain's National Lottery, but also this takes up a comparatively large amount of their incomes.

83- It used to be said that only bad books make good movies.

- A) People are accustomed to seeing good movies made from bad books.
- B) People used to believe that it was impossible to make movies based on books.
- C) It is impossible to make a good book into a movie.
- D) It was formerly believed that a good movie could only be made from a book of low quality.
- E) The conventional wisdom in the film industry has always been that a film cannot be too closely based on a book.

84- More people complain of fatigue today than they did in the days when all farm work was done by hand, and women had to spend all day cooking, washing and cleaning.

- A) At one time when both men and women did physical labour all day long, people were tired all the time.
- B) Today men and women do less manual labour compared with the past, yet more people complain of being tired.
- C) There seems to be a direct correlation between the amount of work done by hand and the amount of fatigue people complain of.
- D) Labour-saving devices in the home and farm machinery have been instrumental in freeing men and women from fatigue.
- E) No one seems to know why people seem so tired today when they do so little manual labour.

85- The harder you work, the less likely you are to feel bored.

- A) Working harder will probably keep you from being bored.
- B) Working hard is just about the most boring thing you can do.
- C) Work and boredom are two completely unrelated things.
- D) The more bored you are, the harder you need to work.
- E) Hard work can hardly be said to be a cure for boredom.

86-95. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin anlamına en yakın olan İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

86- Orta Çağ'da ressamalar genellikle o kadar alçak gönüllüydüler ki, eserlerine imzalarını bile atmıyorlardı.

- A) Typically, works done during the Middle Ages don't bear the artists' signature due to their modesty.
- B) Typically, artists in the Middle Ages were so humble that they didn't think it necessary to sign their works.
- C) Artists of the Middle Ages typically were so modest that they did not even put their signature on their works.
- D) Usually, works of art from the Middle Ages aren't signed by the painter since it was an indication of modesty then.
- E) It was not common for humble painters in the Middle Ages even to sign their works.

87- İspanya'nın bazı bölgelerinde olduğu gibi ideal koşulların mevcut olduğu yerlerde, yenilebilir kabuklu deniz ürünleri çok sayıda yetiştirilmektedir.

- A) Because of the ideal conditions found in certain parts of Spain, edible shellfish are raised in substantial numbers.
- B) In ideal conditions, such as those found in large areas of Spain, edible shellfish are cultivated in significant numbers.
- C) In places where ideal conditions exist, such as those found in parts of Spain, edible shellfish are raised in great numbers.
- D) The most ideal conditions for raising edible shellfish in great numbers exist in parts of Spain.
- E) Edible shellfish are rarely raised in great numbers except where ideal conditions exist, such as in parts of Spain.

88- Thomas Hardy'nin en karamsar romanı olan 'Jude the Obscure'da insan, Darwin'in yeni gelişmekte olan evrim teorisinin etkilerini hissedebiliyor.

- A) In 'Jude the Obscure', Thomas Hardy's most pessimistic novel, one can feel the effects of Darwin's newly developing theory of evolution.
- B) Thomas Hardy's book 'Jude the Obscure' is a pessimistic novel, in which one feels the newly developed belief in evolution enunciated by Darwin.
- C) One of the first novels to reflect the effects of the theory of evolution advocated by Darwin was Thomas Hardy's depressing book, 'Jude the Obscure'.
- D) When reading Thomas Hardy's the most depressing novel, 'Jude the Obscure', one can feel how he was affected by Darwin's emerging theory of evolution.
- E) In his pessimistic novel 'Jude the Obscure', Thomas Hardy explored the possibilities of the newly developed belief in evolution advocated by Darwin.

89- Süspansiyon sistemi otomobili, yol sarsıntısından nispeten koruduğu gibi, az çok düz bir seviyede de tutar.

- A) Suspension systems in automobiles keep the body more or less at an even level and limit the amount of road shock.
- B) The suspension system of an automobile enables the body to remain at an even level and protects it from road shock.
- C) The automobile is kept at a more or less even level by the suspension system, which also protects the vehicle from road shock.
- D) The function of the suspension system in a car is to keep the body reasonably level as well as to protect it more or less from road shock.
- E) The suspension system keeps the automobile more or less at an even level as well as relatively free from road shock.

90- Dev pandalar bugün o kadar az bulunuyor ki, tüm dünyada sadece yaklaşık 1000 tane oldukları tahmin ediliyor.

- A) Giant pandas have become so rare now that it is estimated that only 1,000 animals exist in the whole world.
- B) Giant pandas are so rare today that there are thought to be only about 1,000 individuals in the entire world.
- C) A rough estimate of the number of the extremely rare giant panda in existence world-wide is 1,000 individuals.

- D) It is believed that the giant panda is such a rare animal that there are probably fewer than 1,000 individuals alive across the entire world.
- E) The giant panda is becoming extremely rare, numbering today approximately 1,000 in the whole world.

91- Küstahlığı ve kibri yüzünden iş arkadaşları tarafından hiç sevilmezdi.

- A) All of his co-workers found him arrogant and conceited and thus did not like him.
- B) It was his arrogant and conceited manner that made him not liked by his workmates.
- C) His colleagues would have liked him more if he had been less arrogant and conceited.
- D) Most of his colleagues disliked his arrogance and conceit.
- E) Because of his arrogance and conceit, he was not liked by his colleagues at all.

92- Paul Klee, 20. yüzyılda realist resme isyandan doğan ressamların en yaratıcı olanlarından ve hayranlık duyulanlarından biriydi.

- A) Paul Klee was the most innovative and advanced painter to emerge from the 20th-century rebellion against realism.
- B) Paul Klee led the 20th-century rebellion against realistic art, emerging as an inventive painter who was much admired.
- C) Paul Klee was one of the most inventive and admired painters to emerge from the 20th-century rebellion against realistic art.
- D) Some inventive painters, among whom Paul Klee is one of the most admired, emerged from the 20th-century rebellion against realistic art.
- E) A rebellion emerged in the 20th-century against realistic art, fuelled by the work of such painters as the inventive and admired Paul Klee.

93- İspanyolca ve Portekizce, Güney Amerika'da konuşulan en yaygın iki dildir.

- A) It is quite common to find both Spanish and Portuguese being spoken throughout South America.
- B) The official language of most South American countries is one of the two, either Spanish or Portuguese.
- C) It is common for South Americans to be able to speak both Spanish and Portuguese.
- D) Spanish and Portuguese are the two most common languages spoken in South America.
- E) Spanish and Portuguese are commonly spoken by large numbers of people in South America.

94- Araştırma tekniklerindeki ilerlemeler ve birçok yeni kazı, son yıllarda, elliden fazla dinazor türünün daha tanımlanmasını sağlamıştır.

- A) Research techniques and methods of excavation have advanced in the last fifty years, resulting in several newly identified kinds of dinosaur.
- B) Thanks to advances in research methods and a number of new excavations, over fifty kinds of dinosaur have been discovered recently.
- C) There have been about fifty new species of dinosaur identified in recent years through advanced research methods and fresh excavations.
- D) Advanced research techniques have been used in about fifty new excavation sites that have uncovered additional kinds of dinosaurs in recent years.
- E) Advances in research techniques and many new excavations have helped the identification of more than fifty additional kinds of dinosaurs in recent years.

95- Yeni Dünya'nın İspanyolca konuşan ülkelerinin en büyük nüfususlu olan Meksika, Latin Amerika'nın en zengin edebiyatlarından birine sahiptir.

- A) Mexico has the largest population in the New World and the country's Spanish language literature is the richest in Latin America.
- B) Mexico, with the largest population of the Spanish-speaking countries of the New World, has one of the richest literatures of Latin America.
- C) Mexico is the largest of the Spanish-speaking countries in Latin America, and it has produced some of the most popular literature of the New World.
- D) Mexico's Spanish-speaking population, which is one of the largest in the New World, has produced a rich literature.
- E) The rich Latin American literature of Mexico reflects its position as the largest of the Spanish-speaking countries in the New World.

96-105. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin anlamına en yakın olan Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

96- With warm summers and temperate winters, Toronto has a more moderate climate than most other cities of Canada.

- A) Ilık yazlar, ılıman kışlarla Toronto, Kanada'nın diğer pek çok kentinden daha ılımlı bir iklime sahiptir.

- B) Yazların ılık, kışların ılıman geçtiği Toronto'da iklim, Kanada'nın diğer kentlerine göre daha ılımlıdır.
- C) Kanada'nın diğer pek çok kentinden daha ılımlı bir iklime sahip olan Toronto'da, yazlar ılık, kışlar ılıman geçer.
- D) Ilık yazlar, ılıman kışlarla Toronto, Kanada'nın ılımlı bir iklime sahip çok az kentinden biridir.
- E) Ilık yazları, ılıman kışlarıyla Toronto, Kanada'daki tüm kentler içinde en ılımlı iklime sahip olandır.

97- Almost everyone who knows them thinks that such a selfish man does not deserve such a good-natured wife.

- A) Onlarla tanışan hemen herkeste oluşan düşünce, bu denli bencil bir adamın böyle iyi huylu bir eşinin olmasının haksızlık olduğuydu.
- B) Onları tanıyan herkesin düşüncesi, bu denli bencil bir adamın bu kadar iyi huylu bir eşi hak etmediğiydi.
- C) Hemen herkes onları tanıdıktan sonra, bu kadar bencil bir adamın bu kadar iyi huylu bir eşi hak etmediğine inanıyor.
- D) Onları tanıyan hemen herkes, bu kadar bencil bir adamın bu kadar iyi huylu bir eşi hak etmediğini düşünüyor.
- E) Onları tanıyınca hemen herkes, bu kadar iyi huylu birinin böyle bencil bir adamla birlikte olmasının haksızlık olduğunu düşünüyor.

98- Meat has never been as central in the Japanese diet as in that of Western nations, but meat consumption began to increase in the late 20th century.

- A) 20. yüzyılın sonlarına doğru Japonların et tüketimi artmaya başlamıştır; ama yine de et, beslenmede onlar için Batılı uluslarda olduğu kadar merkez olmamıştır.
- B) 20. yüzyılın sonlarına doğru et tüketimi artmaya başlasa da, et, Japonların beslenmesinde hiçbir zaman Batılı uluslarda olduğu kadar önemli olmamıştır.
- C) Batılı uluslarda olduğu gibi, Japonların beslenmesinde etin merkez durumuna gelmesi ancak 20. yüzyılın sonlarında gerçekleşmiştir.
- D) Et, Japonların beslenmesinde hiçbir zaman Batılı uluslarda olduğu kadar merkez olmamıştır; ama 20. yüzyılın sonlarında et tüketimi artmaya başlamıştır.
- E) Japonların beslenmesinde etin yeri hiçbir zaman Batılı uluslarda olduğu kadar önemli olmamıştır; ancak 20. yüzyılın sonlarında et tüketimi artış göstermiştir.

99- A large piece of ruby is often worth more than a diamond of the same size.

- A) Büyük bir yakut parçası çoğu zaman aynı büyüklükteki elmastan daha fazla değerdedir.
- B) Büyükçe bir yakut parçasının değeri, aynı büyüklükteki elmasa göre çok daha fazladır.
- C) Büyük bir yakut parçası, değer bakımından aynı büyüklükteki elmastan çoğu zaman daha üstün durumdadır.
- D) Çoğu zaman büyük bir yakut parçasının değeri, benzer büyüklükteki elmastan daha fazla olabilmektedir.
- E) Büyüklükleri aynı olsa da, büyük bir yakut parçası elmastan daha fazla değerlidir.

100- It is quite common for individuals to regard themselves as emotionally mature regardless of other people's opinions.

- A) Diğer insanların görüşlerini dikkate almayan bireylerin, kendilerini duygusal olarak olgun görmeleri epeyce yaygın bir anlayıştır.
- B) Bireyler, diğer insanların görüşlerine bakmadan, yaygın olarak, kendilerini duygusal bakımdan olgun görürler.
- C) Bireylerin, diğer insanların görüşlerine bakmaksızın, kendilerini duygusal olarak olgun görmeleri oldukça yaygındır.
- D) Bireyler, diğer insanların görüşlerini dikkate almadıklarından, kendilerini duygusal olarak olgun görebilirler.
- E) Bireylerin, diğer insanların görüşlerine bakmayıp, kendilerini duygusal olarak olgun görmeleri giderek yaygınlaşmaktadır.

101- There are mountains, canyons and plains on the floor of the oceans just as there are on the surface of the continents.

- A) Okyanusların tabanındaki dağlar, kanyonlar ve düzlükler, aynı kıtaların yüzeyindekilere benzemektedir.
- B) Kıtaların yüzeyinde nasıl dağlar, kanyonlar ve düzlükler varsa, okyanusların tabanında da vardır.
- C) Okyanusların tabanında, aynı kıtaların yüzeyinde olduğu gibi, dağlar, kanyonlar ve düzlükler vardır.
- D) Okyanusların tabanı da, kıtaların yüzeylerine benzer biçimde dağlar, kanyonlar ve düzlüklerden oluşur.
- E) Kıtaların yüzeyinde var olan dağlar, kanyonlar ve düzlükler, aynı şekilde okyanusların tabanında da görülür.

102- Few composers have put as much of themselves into their works as Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky.

- A) Eserlerine, Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky kadar kendinden çok şey katan çok az besteci vardır.
- B) Çok az besteci eserlerine, Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky kadar kendinden çok şey katmıştır.
- C) Birkaç besteci, Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky'nin eserlerinden bazı bölümleri kendi eserlerine katmıştır.
- D) Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky'nin tarzını kendi eserlerine yansıtabilen birkaç besteci vardır.
- E) Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky gibi, eserlerine kendinden bir şeyler katmayı çok az besteci başarabilmiştir.

103- More than half of the country is either too arid or too mountainous to be used as farmland or pasture.

- A) Ya çok dağlık ya da kurak olduğu için tarım alanı ya da otlak olarak kullanılamayan arazi ülkenin yarıdan fazlasını kaplıyor.
- B) Ülkede kullanılabilecek tarım alanı ya da otlakların yarısı ya çok dağlık ya da kurak.
- C) Ülkenin yarıdan fazlası, ya çok dağlık ya da kurak olduğu için tarım alanı ya da otlak olarak kullanılamıyor.
- D) Ülkenin yaklaşık yarısı, tarım alanı ya da otlak olarak kullanılamıyor; çünkü ya çok dağlık ya da kurak.
- E) Ülkenin yarıdan fazlası, tarım alanı ya da otlak olarak kullanılamayacak kadar dağlık ya da kurak.

104- The Tower of London, within which a great deal of fascinating history has taken place, is the city's most popular tourist attraction.

- A) İçinde tarihin birçok büyüleyici olayı gerçekleşen Londra Kulesi, şehrin en popüler turistik yerlerinden biridir.
- B) Londra Kulesi'nin içinde birçok büyüleyici tarihi olayın gerçekleşmiş olması, onu şehrin en popüler turistik yeri kılıyor.
- C) İçinde birçok büyüleyici tarihin gerçekleştiği Londra Kulesi, şehrin en popüler turistik yeridir.
- D) Şehrin en popüler turistik yeri olan Londra Kulesi'nin içinde büyüleyici bir tarih yaşanmıştır.
- E) Londra Kulesi, içinde birçok büyüleyici tarih yaşandığı için turistler açısından popüler bir yerdir.

105- All bodies, whether hot or cold, radiate energy, and the hotter a body is, the greater the energy it radiates.

- A) Sadece sıcak değil, soğuk kütleler de enerji yayar, ama sıcak kütlelerin yaydığı enerji çok daha büyük olur.
B) Sıcak ya da soğuk, bütün kütleler enerji yayar ve kütle ne kadar sıcaksa yaydığı enerji de o kadar büyüktür.

- C) Sıcak ya da soğuk, bütün kütlelerin yaydığı bir enerji vardır ve kütle ne kadar büyükse yayılan enerji de o denli büyüktür.
D) Sıcak veya soğuk, bütün kütlelerden bir enerji yayılır ve kütlelerin sıcaklığı arttıkça yaydığı enerji de o kadar büyür.
E) Sıcak ya da soğuk olsun, bütün kütlelerde var olan enerji yayılır ve kütlelerin sıcaklığına bağlı olarak yayılan enerji büyür.

TEST YOUR VOCABULARY

1- I would like to know how you to pay for a holiday to Australia. You don't earn enough to save so much money, do you?

- A) intend B) pretend
C) suggest D) recommend
E) believe

2- The media found the terrorist organisation's denial of the latest explosions in the area

- A) unconscious B) incapable
C) negligent D) incompetent
E) unconvincing

3- The North Koreans have admitted making weapons that could cause destruction.

- A) partial B) slight
C) mass D) superficial
E) entire

4- It is a frightening that a violent crime occurs in Manchester every ten minutes.

- A) objective B) statistic
C) nightmare D) percentage
E) dream

5- The institution houses young from all over the UK, most of whom have committed several crimes before being sent there.

- A) offenders B) refugees
C) judges D) victims
E) scholars

6- When my aunt goes on holiday, we find ourselves with her two pet dogs.

- A) bundled B) wrapped
C) bound D) burdened
E) parcelled

7- The young girls around the playground happily.

- A) slid B) hiked
C) trampled D) tripped
E) skipped

8- I'm looking for a jacket for travelling around Africa in on my holiday, so it should not be an expensive one.

- A) luxurious B) combat
C) smart D) casual
E) formal

9- Some thoughtless vandal all four tyres on my car last night.

- A) stabbed B) slashed
C) stitched D) varnished
E) pressurised

10- We need to get a to fix the new door on our van.

- A) welder B) carpenter
C) builder D) cobbler
E) blacksmith

11- My mother's bath has been specially so that she can get in and out easily.

- A) adapted B) decorated
C) formulated D) adopted
E) contained

12- Joanne has to be very about what she eats as she has an allergy to nuts and becomes violently ill if she eats any nut products at all.

- A) hasty B) anxious
C) careful D) lenient
E) listless

13- Deniz is writing a thesis on a/an American composer, so hardly anyone else is interested in his work and most of his compositions haven't been released.

- A) unique B) bright
C) infamous D) obscure
E) notable

14- I was genuinely interested in his products, but I got bored when he extraneously gave me the history of the company.

- A) considerate B) basic
C) brief D) fundamental
E) entire

15- The gratitude the Australian girl's parents feel for the man who saved their daughter's life is

- A) undetermined B) inestimable
C) approximate D) calculated
E) discriminated

16- Some of my friends really enjoyed the film, but personally, I found the performances, although the lead roles were played by good actors.

- A) unmatched B) mediocre
C) terrific D) incredible
E) fascinating

17- Jayne's attempts to involve teachers in devising drug awareness education have been Members of the staff remain completely uninterested in this endeavour.

- A) productive B) attainable
C) welcomed D) futile
E) decisive

18- She is so that she didn't even put any money in the collection tin at your Aunt Dorothy's funeral.

- A) stingy B) vain
C) miserable D) jealous
E) precious

19- The Ford company offer a/an range of cars and vans — everything from the compact KA to luxury estate cars and practical vans.

- A) specific B) irrelevant
C) narrow D) broad
E) shallow

20- There are many ethnic groups living in Montreal, which was founded by French and British settlers, who were later joined by Italians, Greeks, the Portuguese and Germans.

- A) similar B) fundamental
C) diverse D) intensive
E) related

21- My sister thinks that I am too with my daughter, but I believe being too strict can be counter-productive.

- A) ruthless B) lenient
C) merciless D) pressurised
E) idle

22- Dave was treated almost in his childhood. He was left alone at night, given no toys or books and fed a diet of egg and chips, when he was lucky.

- A) amazingly B) ordinarily
C) deliberately D) basically
E) brutally

23- Shaun impressed his friends by writing his own 'sick-note' to excuse himself from physical education and his mother's signature.

- A) inventing B) creating
C) devising D) elaborating
E) forging

24- My son sixteen out of a possible eighteen in his history test, which I thought was very good.

- A) marked B) missed
C) corrected D) scored
E) progressed

25- Palmer & Palmer Solicitor's business from offices in London, New York, Ankara and Brussels.

- A) conduct B) behave
C) sample D) manufacture
E) compose

- 26- The Community Substance Misuse Team the talents of medical personnel with trained counsellors to offer a complete service.
- A) divide B) combine
C) distribute D) contain
E) suffocate
- 27- The EuroHub terminal at Birmingham Airport serves flights with in Europe.
- A) alterations B) objectives
C) destinations D) transportations
E) departures
- 28- I hope you all don't get by this minor defeat. Our performance is improving all the time and we could win our next match against Accrington Stanley Football Club.
- A) supported B) discouraged
C) urged D) accelerated
E) motivated
- 29- The way that he treats his own countrymen, making them work long hours for little pay and providing substandard accommodation, makes him a truly man.
- A) unexpected B) envious
C) mischievous D) unpleasant
E) malnourished
- 30- The police team worked out a/an plan to deceive the drug dealers into setting up a deal with them. All the members had to be aware of the complicated details of the plan.
- A) criminal B) obvious
C) superficial D) transparent
E) elaborate
- 31- There was a certain amount of among the fire fighters with the pay rise they had been offered.
- A) exhilaration B) suspicion
C) discontent D) stimulation
E) disloyalty
- 32- When excited, a male silverback gorilla can be really, so you must exercise caution at all times.
- A) ferocious B) even
C) offensive D) horrific
E) crushing
- 33- I braked hard and only avoided a collision with a truck.
- A) slightly B) virtually
C) extremely D) narrowly
E) partially
- 34- While financial services have manufacturing in terms of importance for the UK economy, the government is trying to encourage manufacturers to base factories here.
- A) overloaded B) undermined
C) outstripped D) interrupted
E) underlined
- 35- The Carib Indians, who gave the Caribbean Sea its name, were virtually by European settlers. There are almost no inhabitants from purely Carib origins alive today.
- A) blended B) frustrated
C) revolutionised D) categorised
E) exterminated
- 36- If the fire fighters go on strike next week, the army will provide a temporary service, but they will be using fire trucks.
- A) imaginary B) creative
C) antique D) obsolete
E) model
- 37- Cocaine is a drug which the brain, but it is addictive and large doses can cause respiratory failure and death.
- A) cures B) occupies
C) recognises D) stimulates
E) murders
- 38- The new government strategy that temporary accommodation should be offered to prisoners leaving jail, children leaving care homes and patients leaving mental hospitals.
- A) inserts B) asserts
C) prevents D) signs
E) retreats
- 39- Their leader lived in so much luxury while most people were starving that he earned the of most of the population.
- A) spite B) respect
C) debate D) value
E) scorn
- 40- As a result of looking after two sick children on her own while her husband is working away, Michelle is suffering from both physically and mentally.
- A) fatigue B) power
C) alertness D) distress
E) idleness